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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

A WARNING UNHEEDED.

VIENNA, June 7.—Prince Gortschakoff's recent telegram, cautioning Prince Milan, of Servia, seems to be without effect.

WAR DECLARED TO BE UNAVOIDABLE—THE INSURGENTS WILL NOT ACCEPT AN ARMISTICE—RUSSIA'S CLAIMS ON GERMANY FOR SUPPORT.

BERLIN, June 7.—The *Istok*, organ of the Servian Cabinet, declares war unavoidable, now that Turkey has triumphed and the programme of the Norihern Powers been rejected.

The official Russian journal, says the insurgents are not likely to accept an armistice.

Considerable uneasiness has been created here by the sudden return of Bismarck for a protracted conference with the Emperor. The uneasiness was increased by the announcement that the Emperor's departure for Ems is postponed. Rumor connects these events with certain exaggerated claims made on Germany for support by Russia in her Eastern policy, which Bismarck is not inclined to sanction.

The Cologne *Gazette* and Berlin *Tribune* deprecate too close adherence to the views of Russia.

THE TURKS DEFEATED AT CARKOVIKO.

RAGUSA, June 7.—Prince Karageorgevic's legion defeated the Turks near Carkoviko, Bosnia, on the 3d of June, killing 160 men. The following day 2,300 Turks capitulated.

Many insurgents have petitioned Austria to grant them an asylum, alleging if they are refused that they are in danger of starvation.

THE COMMON AIMS OF THE POWERS WILL BE ATTAINED WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, June 7.—The *Provincial Correspondez*, a semi-official journal, reviewing the recent events at Constantinople, says: The Government which, in pursuance of the Berlin conferences, had agreed to address suggestions to the Porte have been led by the accession of the new sovereign to postpone them; but the objects of the Powers remain the same, and under the new aspect of affairs a further understanding will be had as to their attainment. The agreement between the Powers which formed the basis of the former decisions and the present situation in Europe generally justify us in our unwavering belief that the common aims will be attained without the preservation of the peace of Europe. Alluding to the postponement of the Emperor William's visit to Ems, it says: the Czar will defer his departure about a week. It is certain that the monarchs will be at Ems together several days next week.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR BOSNIAN FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, June 7.—Two batteries of artillery and a detachment of infantry started for the frontier to-day. General Tchernajeff and his general staff also left for the Bosnian frontier.

CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS.

PARIS, June 7.—The Chevelier Nigra, newly appointed Ambassador of Italy to St. Petersburg, has arrived at Ems. He has had a long conference with Prince Gortschakoff. It is believed that he has a mission in harmony with the policy of England, and that Gortschakoff will accept the bases thereby proposed. The Russian and English Ambassadors in Paris had a long conference to-day. It is stated that the result is satisfactory.

The armistice granted by the Sultan is due to the counsels of European Powers, who simultaneously instructed their representatives to promote the maintainence of peace. There is no intention at present of re-opening an European congress. It is expected that the Powers will consider themselves relieved of further responsibility in consequence of the granting of an armistice by the Porte, and will permit the Turks to deal with the insurgents if the latter refuse to accept the armistice.

RUSSIA RESTIVE UNDER CRITICISM.

VIENNA, June 7.—It is said that the Russian Ambassador has complained to the Government here of the attacks upon Russia published in the newspapers, and especially in those of Hungary.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Standard* states that preparations have been made to dispatch medical stores to Malta for 5,000 men in addition to the force already on the Mediterranean fleet.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reports that England was the first Power to recognize Mourad as Sultan.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs the contents of a note which appears in an evening paper there, and says he thinks it comes from an official source. The note, after denying that there is any foundation for the various alarmist rumors, says: The truth is that the peace of Europe was never less threatened than now. There is not a trace of any disagreement between Germany and Russia, and the situation of the latter toward England improves daily.

The *Times'* Berlin special reports that numerous Sclavonic journals assert that a strong Russian force is being concentrated at Bender, on the river Dneister, near Moldavo, Turkish frontier. The Prince of Montenegro has forbidden the transmission of telegrams or letters giving information of military movements.

The Herzegovinans under control of the Prince of Montenegro determined to accept no communications from the Porte. The Sclavonian Commission at Moscow have sent the insurgents 100,000 roubles. The same dispatch says it appears that Prince Gortschakoff's circular touching the settlement of the Eastern question were received at Vienna from England and Russia. Similar communications were probably made by both Powers to Berlin prior to the Emperor William's postponing his contemplated trip to Ems.

News has just been received that the Austrian Government has again permitted 6,000 breechloaders and several million cartridges to be landed at Cattaro for the Montenegrins. The Turks have consequently forbidden Austrian steamers from touching at the Turkish bank of the Danube.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* mentions a report that Germany and Austria declined a suggestion made by Russia to postpone recognition of Mourad until he was willing to receive advice from the Powers.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris announces that the Grand Duke Michel of Russia has arrived there. He says great importance is attached to the visit in political circles. We believe it indicates the restoration of French influence in the councils of Europe.

France.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL PASSED.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the University Education bill, giving the State the exclusive right to confer degrees.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED CONSUL.

PARIS, June 7.—The funeral of M. Moulin, the French Consul who was murdered at Salonica, and whose body was brought to France, took place here to-day. The remains were buried at the expense of the State with great ceremony and military honors. The Duc Decazes and deputations from both Chambers attended the funeral.

The Count of Paris has gone to England to bring to France the remains of Louis Philippe, Queen Amelia, the Duchess of Orleans, Duchess of Aumale and Prince of Condé. The remains will be landed at Harfleur on Thursday, and will be taken to Dreux on Friday, where they will be reinterred in the chapel built by Louis Philippe for the burial of his family. The transfer of the bodies and their reinterment will be strictly private.

Egypt.

THE KHEDIVE NOT SUMMONED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

CAIRO, June 7.—The reports in London that the Khedive had been summoned to Constantinople, owing to a disagreement with the Ottoman Government, is officially contradicted.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The first officer of the steamer Istrian, Captain Fitt, from Boston, May 26th, for Liverpool has arrived at Crookhaven seeking assistance. The Istrian's main shaft is broken and she is proceeding under sail. All was well.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The steamer Istrian is off this port and a tug has gone to tow her to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, June 7.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

ERIE, PA.

A Woman Killed by the Fast Mail—Tug Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., June 7, 1876.

This evening, when the fast mail train was passing Harbor Creek, about eight miles from Erie, a Mrs. Terrill attempted to drive across the track with a horse and buggy, and was instantly killed. The horse was cut into pieces, and the buggy demolished.

This afternoon, while towing in a vessel, the tug Tellinghast was discovered on fire and nearly destroyed. The crew jumped aboard, but were saved.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1876.

SENATE.

The resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain passed.

The House bill extending for one year the provisions of the act of December 28, 1874, so as not to deprive homestead settlers driven from their homes by the locust plague of their rights was passed.

The bill establishing Sheboygan, Michigan, as a port of delivery was passed.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on the Senate bill to incorporate a national surgical Institute in the District of Columbia. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Mr. DORSEY from the Commerce Committee, reported adversely the Senate bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky. Calendar.

An adverse report was made on the House bill for the relief of James G. Harrison, of the Second collection district of Indiana, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

The question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Edmunds on Monday, providing that all appointments in the executive departments of the Government shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of candidates by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for such appointment. After debate the amendment of Mr. Edmunds was rejected—17 yeas to 28 nays.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Clayton, submitted on Monday, that appointments in the executive departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and the principle of the equal distribution of appointments as above provided for shall apply in making reductions of the force in said departments.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment providing that the foregoing shall be subject to the provisions of section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Edmunds read that section, which provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service on account of wounds received, &c., shall be preferred for appointments to civil office, &c. Agreed to—yeas 37, nays 3—Messrs. McCreery, Merrimon and Saulsbury.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Clayton as amended, it was, after debate, rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Bogy, Bruce, Carpenter, Clayton, Cockrell, Dorsey, Ferry, Gordon, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones, Nevada; Kelly, Key,. McCreery, Maxey, Mitchell, Paddock, Robertson, Stevenson and Wright—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Booth, Cameron, Pennsylvania; Christiancy, Conkling, Cooper, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hamlin, Howe, Johnston, Merrimon, Morrill, Maine; Morrill, Vermont; Norwood, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Windom and Withers—23.

Mr. CLAYTON then submitted the following resolution:

Provided, That in making a reduction of force the heads of departments shall retain those persons who may be qualified and who have become disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows of deceased soldiers. Agreed to unanimously.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, Mr. CLAYTON renewed his amendment in regard to appointments in the departments, and Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his giving the preference to those injured in the military service, &c.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the amendments be laid on the table. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 18.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 7. Messrs. Barnum, Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, Marcy, Stevenson and Whyte voting in the negative.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Fortification Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates for this service were $6,394,000, but the House had appropriated $815,000 only, which amount was supposed to be enough to take care of the fortifications only, without making any improvements whatever. The appropriation last year for this service was something less than $1,000,000, but considering the character of the times and the necessity for rigid economy, the Committee on Appropriations had concluded to report the bill without amendment. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the Silver bill, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CROUNSE introduced a bill authorizing a railroad pontoon bridge over the Missouri river at Nebraska City. Passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, repealing the section of the Revised Statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in these States to the provisions of the Homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of said section shall not impair the right of any homestead settler, and that said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill passed—yeas 106, nays 97.

The SPEAKER asked and obtained leave of absence for ten days, and appointed Mr. Cox, of New York, Speaker *pro tem.* during his absence.

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a unanimous report in regard to the Alaska Commercial Company, to the effect that the lease of the company for the right to take seals was made in accordance with the act of July 1, 1870, and has been complied with, and that there is no just ground of complaint against the company. The report was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Pending the discussion the House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for continuance of the debate on the Geneva award bill.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Directors Elected for the New York Central.

ALBANY, June 7.—The following directors were elected to-day of the New York Central Railroad Company: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Harker, Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Burrill, Walter S. Church, Chester W. Chapin, George J. Whitney and James M. Marvin.

Annual Meeting of Canada Southern.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., June 7.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canada Southern Railway, the following were chosen directors: William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, E. D. Worcester, James Harker, W. L. Scott, Sidney Dillon, Adam Crooks and E. A. Sykes. A resolution was passed approving and confirming the sale of a majority of the stock of the company to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, at a meeting here to-day, elected the following directors for three years: John F. Tracey, Hugh Riddle, David Dows and Wm. L. Scott. Subsequently the directors elected officers, as follows: President, John F. Tracey; Vice President, Hugh Riddle; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Towse; Executive Committee, John F. Tracey, William L. Scott, Hugh Riddle, F. H. Towse and David Dows.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Queen Dowager Josephine of Sweden is dead.

Thomas E. Milstead, Revenue Collector at Yorktown, Virginia, convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Rev. David Edwards, Bishop of the Church of United Brethren in Christ, died on Tuesday morning at Baltimore, aged sixty-one years. Bishop Edwards was a native of Ohio.

George R. Frantz, a clerk in the Cincinnati postoffice, was to have married a young lady in that city Tuesday night. The guests assembled and the bride was in readiness, but Frintz did not make his appearance. A friend, calling in his room yesterday morning, found him upon his bed. Without saying a word, Frintz drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart. No motive of the suicide is known.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Western District Judgeship.

W. W. Ketchum to Succeed Judge McCandless.

THE VENANGO NATIONAL BANK CASE.

Deficit in Customs and Revenue Receipts

The Blaine Investigation Proceeds

Exciting Scenes in Committee Room

KNOTT GETS EXCITED AND CALLS NAMES.

He is Badly Cornered by Blaine.

Text of the Dispatch from Caldwell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1876.

Appointment of Judge Ketchum.

As previously intimated in these dispatches, the nomination of Hon. W. W. Ketchum was to-day sent to the Senate to succeed Wilson McCandless as Judge of the District Court of the Western district of Pennsylvania. The appointment is received here amongst Pennsylvanians in and out of Congress with undisguised gratification. Though the nomination of Judge Logan, of Greensburg, was at first determined upon, the large experience and valuable services of Judge Ketcham, when called to the attention of the President, at once recommended him as the most suitable person. To-night a large number of friends of both parties called at Judge Ketchum's rooms to congratulate him upon this new honor conferred upon him. Judge Ketchum will not resign for some days. He remarked to-night that he had much unfinished business to clear up, and that he did not intend to separate himself from his constituents until that was attended to. He will not be present at the Williamsport term of the court, which will commence on the 20th inst.

The Venango National Bank Case.

The Comptroller of the Currency has determined in the event of Culver, of the Venango National Bank, persisting in refusing to surrender the $300,000 claims, which were to offset the indebtedness of Culver, Penn & Co. to the bank, to go into the Venango court. These claims, it is stated, however, in the distribution of the assets of the bank, will not be allowed. It was understood that Culver would retire these claims, and thus settle the matter in court, it also appears, allowed a compromise of one per cent., and the stockholders paid a fee to S. Newton Pettis, amounting to about nine per cents, in which it is alleged Derrickson, the Government counsel, shaved. The case will be heard on July 12, before the same judge, in hopes of having the former decision reversed. If this decision is not set aside, suit will be brought against the stockholders for the balance of the indebtedness, after the *pro rata* distribution of the $165,000 now in the hands of the receiver. The settlement with the stockholders by Pettis and Derrickson will be ignored.

Deficit in Customs and Revenue Receipts.

An official statement has been prepared, showing that while the estimated receipts from customs were $160,000,00, the actual receipts were $148,000,000, making a deficit of twelve millions, and still the Democrats vote for free coal. There is a similar deficit of seven millions in the internal revenue receipts, making an aggregate of nineteen millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1876.

BLAINE AND KNOTT HAVE ANOTHER TILT.

The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day continued the investigation of matters affecting Mr. Blaine. Mr. Frye, on behalf of Blaine, requested that the telegram received from Josiah P. Caldwell from London, be printed with the rest of the testimony. Mr. Hunton said the sub-committee had no official knowledge of the existence of such a telegram, but that the matter in the hands of the full committee. As he said he never heard of the dispatch till Blaine alluded to it, Mr. Hunton said he knew of it, but was not certain he saw it.

Mr. Blaine—Do you know why Knott did not lay it before the sub-committee?

Mr. Hunton—You will have to ask Knott about that.

Mr. Blaine—I did ask, but could not find out.

Mr. Frye submitted a motion that the sub-committee request the dispatch for publication with the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said it would be taken into consideration by the sub-committee.

Mr. Benjamin F. Rice, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Nathaniel Rice, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Blaine said he would like to look at the record, to ascertain when the sub-committee was appointed.

Mr. Hunton said Mr. Frye or any other member has as much right to look at the book as the sub-committee.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Frye can look at it I will.

Mr. Blaine walked over and took the book saying a question of veracity had arisen between Mr. Knott and himself, and he regretted Knott was not present. He wanted to exhibit to the world that the records show the sub-committee was appointed May 3; Tarbox's resolution was passed May 2, while Knott had stated in the House that he appointed the sub-committee before the Tarbox resolution was passed.

Mr. T. A. Green was then sworn, whereupon Blaine said he understood the committee was now going into another branch of the investigation.

Mr. Hunton—How do you know it?

Mr. Blaine—You so stated to me yourself.

Mr. Hunton—Well, if you say I did I presume it is so, though I do not recall it.

Mr. Blaine said he had seen in the papers that this witness was going to be examined in relation to transactions of himself [Blaine] with J. B. Stewart. He desired to have Stewart present when the witness testified.

Mr. Hunton—Do you wish Stewart summoned?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton—Very well; it shall be done. The witness then testified he resided in St. Joseph, and was acquainted with the business of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Blaine objected to the examination unless Stewart was present, but withdraw his objections to the witness stating he would remain in Washington as long as Blaine or the committee should desire. During the course of a colloquy growing out of the objection to the inquiry, Blaine said, "I want to show it is aimed at me, and that for a purpose."

Mr. Hunton replied—I want to say that when you charge that this investigation was set on foot for a purpose against you, you state what is not so. I want to look it thorough, and, at the same time, as kindly as it can be done.

The witness then continued: In 1864 the Eastern division of the Union Pacific Railroad made a contract with Sam Hallett to build the road, and agreed to give him all their bonds and stock and whatever else he could obtain for the road in time of subsidies from Congress. Hallett took in as partners Perry and Thomas C. Durant. In October, 1864, Hallett turned over $250,000 worth of bonds to J. B. Stewart, Blaine not acting as counsel, and was the author of the tenth section of the act of 1834, whereby the credit of the road was strengthened.

Proctor Knott, Chairman of the sub-committee, came in and interrupted the examination, in order that he might make a statement showing that the sub-committee was appointed under the Luttrell resolution long before any investigation of Blaine was heard of. He said the entry of the appointment of the sub-committee was not made upon the books of the committee by an omission of the clerk. Statements were made by various members, showing that the sub-committee was appointed before the passage of the Tarbox resolution, but that through careless methods of doing business it had not been announced, and it had done nothing before that time.

Mr. Blaine made a speech, saying that the Luttrell resolution lay dead and dormant for ninety-two days, until the Tarbox resolution was passed. He asked Mr. Frye upon the passage of the Tarbox resolution to go and ask Knott to put Northern Democrats and not Southern rebels on the sub-committee. I said Mr. Knott, he cried, to tell me why, if that Luttrell resolution was so important, nothing was done under it for three months. Here Mr. Blaine raised his voice and demanded of Mr. Hunton whether he would now inform him, as he had promised to do in the House, whether he knew of the reception of that cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell by Knott.

Mr. Knott replied that the sub-committee was far too busy to do anything about the matters referred to it under the Luttrell resolution during those three months.

Mr. Knott was then closely cross-examined by Mr. Blaine on the subject of the cable dispatch. I want to know, Blaine said, whether you intend to produce that dispatch before the House.

Mr. Knott—I never had any other intention than to produce it before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine—You had it in your pocket five days at the time I brought it into the House.

Mr. Knott—I am aware that I had it five days.

Mr. Blaine—Did you, during Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday, deny to newspaper correspondents that you had heard from Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I will make a statement about that telegram in full.

Mr. Blaine—That is a question susceptible of a very direct answer.

Mr. Knott—I received that telegram on Thursday morning. I will state, as particularly as I can recollect, the circumstances. I had gone to my breakfast. After breakfast I took a walk, as usual, somewhat protracted. I came back to my room, and my wife called my attention to the telegram. I took it up, and read it, and immediately started to the Capitol. That telegram excited my suspicion, for this reason: a proposition had been made some time before by some member of the Judiciary Committee, I don't know by whom, for I was not present, that a telegraphic dispatch should be sent to Caldwell to know if he would return to this country and testify. That proposition was resisted, as I was informed, by Blaine and Blaine's friends.

Mr. Blaine—On the ground that it was utterly and preposterously absurd, because you could not get him to come.

Mr. Knott—On the ground that he could not be got.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and if he would not, it would then be said that he would not come because his testimony would be unfavorable to me. It would be said, "Oh, yes, he cannot come; he is conveniently absent in Europe."

Mr. Knott—I do not desire to be interrupted any more in my statement. Some days afterwards the question was again raised in the Judiciary Committee as to whether a telegraphic dispatch should be sent, asking Caldwell if he would come and testify. In that instance also Blaine's friends resisted the motion.

Mr. Blaine—On the same grounds.

Mr. Knott—Nevertheless prevailed. The Committee on Judiciary instructed me to send such a telegraphic dispatch to Mr. Caldwell. I did not know where Caldwell was to be found. I went to the Representative from Boston, Mr. Warren, thinking that he would know, and asked him where Caldwell might be found. He told me he did not know. I then made inquiries, telling him that I had been instructed by the committee to send a dispatch to Caldwell. He said he would write to a gentleman in Boston and ascertain. In the meantime I went to Judge Hunton and told him I had a great variety of things in hand, and asked him to take charge of the matter and find out where Caldwell was, and to telegraph to him in my name. Mr. Warren some days afterward came to me and told me that he had received a letter from his friend in Boston, informing him that Caldwell was then residing in Italy. When, therefore, I received a dispatch from Caldwell without having dispatched to him, it occurred to me it was suspicious.

Mr. Blaine—Would not the publication of it have exposed it?

Mr. Knott—I beg the gentleman not to interrupt me. Furthermore, there was simply at the top of the dispatch the word London, no month, no day, no place, no street, no house. I know nothing about these calls dispatched—as it was my first one in my life, and never even saw one before that. I have since been informed that it is customary in London to keep the records of telegraphic messages of dispatches, and not to put the address in the dispatch itself. I did not know it at the time, and I don't know it now, except from information. On Friday I could not have obtained that dispatch, I came to the Capitol and read it to Judge Lynde, and, I think, to Judge Lord, Mr. Jenks and Mr. McMahon. I think it was in the afternoon of the day that I read it. I know that these four gentlemen were present at the meeting, and my impression is that they were there when I read the dispatch. My impression is that Judge Lynde was. That wason Thursday. On Friday there was a meeting of the committee, and a variety of subjects were under consideration. This matter, so far as I know, was not mentioned.

Mr. Blaine—You did not think of mentioning the telegram to the committee?

Mr. Knott—I did not think of it. The truth is, Mr. Blaine, I had a great many things to think of besides your Presidential aspirations. I am free to say I do not recollect that it occurred to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—I am not alluding to myself but to the dispatch. That might have occurred to you.

Mr. Knott—I say I do not recollect that it occured to me at all.

Mr. Blaine—Did you read it to any other person of your committee besides Mr. Lynde and Hunton?

Mr. Knott—Those were the only persons.

Mr. Blaine—Are those the only persons that you mentioned it to?

Mr. Knott—Let me get through. I have said that I did not want to be interrupted. On that same occasion, when I read it to the committee room, Mr. McMahon came over and described a scene which was taking place in Washington. Mr. Lynde then said Mulligan had stated that Blaine had come before him and got letters from him under the promise to return them, almost getting down on his knees, &c., and described the scene as it had been described by the witness. Whether it was on the next day or on that same day, I do not now remember. I mentioned the fact to Hunton that I had received a telegraphic dispatch from Caldwell, and repeated to him the contents of the dispatch. I did not read it to him. I do not, however.

Mr. Hunton—And you stated your suspicions in regard to it?

Mr. Knott—I stated my suspicions in regard to it, saying I thought it was a trick. I did not regard the telegraph dispatch as a matter of evidence, in any sence of the word. Had a dispatch came from Caldwell saying that Blaine was correct, that he had got the bonds from him, it would have been injustice to Blaine to have given it to the public.

Mr. Blaine—You will permit me, however, to believe that it would have got out pretty soon.

Mr. Knott—What did you say, sir?

Mr. Blaine—I do not think you would have kept back testimony that would have hurt me; that is what I have said, sir.

Mr. Knott—Do you mean to say that I would have done you such injustice as that?

Mr. Hunton—Let it be understood, gentlemen, that there must not be any interruptions.

Mr. Blaine—I shall not interrupt the gentleman further. I know that the Chesseborough dispatch—let me make that remark?

Mr. Hunton—No, sir; the floor has not been conceded.

Mr. Knott—So far as the Chesseborough dispatch is concerned, I know nothing about it. I have not read it. All I have to say is, that I have had a variety of other things to think about and to attend to, add I know nothing about it. I want to know, Blaine said, whether you intend to produce that dispatch before the House.

Mr. Knott—I never had any other intention than to produce it before the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine—You had it in your pocket was no evidence. Will the affidavit that Caldwell proposed to send be no evidence?

Mr. Knott—It looked to me a good deal in this way, that if I had sent to a man in London asking him to send over a dispatch exculpating me, I would probably make that very suggestion; and if he were an intelligent man, he must have known that an *ex parte* affidavit made in London could not be received as evidence at all.

The controvery continued, and Mr. Blaine, in a voice trembling with anger, said: Do you mean to imply that you have any evidence of the slightest character that I have had, directly or indirectly, any communication with Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I have never said that you had.

Mr. Blaine—Your intimation just now meant that or it meant nothing.

Mr. Knott—Well, suppose it did?

Mr. Blaine—I want you to state whether you have the slightest evidence of it, although I have heard that you have been rummaging the telegraph offices throughout the country for such evidence.

Mr. Knott—Then you have heard a lie. That is what you have heard.

Mr. Blaine—I am very glad to hear that it is a lie; but I want this to be understood —whether you have the slightest evidence that I have had, in any manner whatever, any communication with Josiah Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I have no evidence of it, and I never have pretended that I had any.

After further colloquy, Mr. Hunton stated that before the Tarbox resolution was introduced in the House, two witnesses had been summoned by the committe under the Luttrell resolution.

Mr. Lyrde said: I will state that the day when that telegram was received by Knott (I presume on a Thursday, as stated), Knott, when he came to the House, said to me, "I have received a telegram this morning which I want to show you." He took the telegram out of his pocket and showed it to me, and I read it. Whether it was in this room or in the room of the managers I don't recollect, nor do I recollect who was present at the time. There were others present. I remarked to him as I read the telegram, "This is not evidence, either before the committee or a court, or anywhere, in the shape that it now comes. It is necessary that you should ascertain whether this dispatch is genuine, and you ought immediately to ascertain whether Mr. Caldwell is in London or whether it is a genuine telegram." That, I think, was about all the conversation that passed between me and Mr. Knott at the time. My attention was called off to something else. If the telegram had been in reply to one sent by Knott, after the committee had instructed Knott to telegraph to Caldwell, the fact that it was in reply to a telegram addressed to Caldwell would have been sufficient, in my opinion, to have it introduced before the committee as testimony; but in the shape in which it was I thought Knott had no right to make use of it before the committee or anywhere else until he had some evidence of its authenticity. That was my impression at the time; it is still my impression, and I believe it is in accordance with the principles of the law of evidence.

Mr. Blaine returned to the charge, saying that Knott had never done anything to ascertain whether the dispatch was genuine or not.

Mr. Knott—That is not true.

Mr. Lynde—If that dispatch were spurious, it would be no test to telegraph back to London.

Mr. Blaine—Every American registers at the cable office, and if you had telegraphed back to inquire whether the sender was Josiah Caldwell or not, you could have obtained the whole police of London to look up this matter in two hours.

The examination by Mr. Blaine of the whole Judiciary Committee went on in the same strain until the committee adjourned. Mr. Ashe, Democratic member of the committee, disclaimed all knowledge of the dispatch.

Mr. Ashe—This resolution of Blaine's in regard to the telegram was referred, I understood, to the Judiciary Committee, and we are going on examining about it here before the committee has directed it to be taken up.

Mr. Blaine—The committee has had forty-eight hours to consider it.

Mr. Ashe—And it has forty-eight hours more.

Mr. Blaine—I am perfectly willing that it should take six months.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The scene between Representatives Knott and Blaine to-day, in the room of the Committee on Judiciary, was at times of the most exciting character, especially on the part of Knott, in consequence of questions asked by Blaine which Knott supposed impugned his honor. After the sub-committee adjourned, Knott, approaching Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as an advisory friend of Blaine, said to him: "Mr. Frye, your friend Blaine is the God damnedest scoundrel in America." This remark, which was overheard by almost every one found its way into print, it should be added that Frye replied, "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Knott, "I do," and he thereupon immediately withdrew the remark and apologized for having made it.

The following is a copy of the telegram received by Representative Knott on Thursday last, and which he furnishes for publication, dated London:

To Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Have just read in New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Railroad bonds directly or otherwise. I have three foreign mining contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. I can make affidavit to this effect and mail it if desired. JOSIAH CALDWELL.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning visited the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Cameron in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the army. The committee subsequently completed the Army Appropriation bill, and will report it to the House shortly. It appropriates $24,500,000, which is about four million dollars less than the revised estimates, and three and a half million dollars less than the amount appropriated by the bill of last year. The committee have embodied in this bill the provision of a measure passed by the House two months ago to reduce the pay of officers of the army. The committee also insert a provision abolishing the law which limits the transportation allowances of officers to their actual expenses, and restoring the old mileage system, with a reduction of the rate to eight cents per mile. The appropriation items of the bill are understood to be in their present satisfactory form to the War Department and to all members of the committee of both parties.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year, which June estimated, are: from customs, $146,027,536; internal revenue, $116,048,507; miscellaneous, $23,108,534; total, 286,247,387. Expenditures, $263,138,863, surplus June 30, $23,108,534. The receipts show a decrease from the estimates in customs of $1,028,090; in internal revenue $4,151,216, and an increase in miscellaneous of $3,148,549. The expenses are $5,508,690 inside the estimate.

APPROPRIATION FOR LIBRARY BUILDING.

The joint Committee on Library to-day agreed to report a bill appropriating $150,000 toward the erection of a building for the library of Congress in the Botanic Garden, near the Capitol.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

J. Reeves' coal and wood yard and Martin & Co.'s dyeing establishment in Elizabeth, N. J., were burned yesterday morning. Loss $80,000; insurance $30,000.

A fire on Josephine, Lamont and White streets, New Orleans, yesterday, destroyed nineteen cottages, including seven known as McGuire's row. Estimated loss $20,000; partly insured in local companies.

A fire in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday damaged the Gottra block to the amount of $4,000; fully insured. C. H. Burbonk & Co., suspender and necktie manufacturers, occupying a portion of the building, lost $7,000; insured for $5,000. Gaitr & Reed, hats, caps and furs, lose $8,000; insured for $4,000.

French Star Flour.

The finest pastry flour in the world can be seen at the warehouse of F. W. Jenkins & Bro. This firm have been appointed sole agents.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States

FRENCH STAR FLOUR!

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Two Cars just arrived. All back orders will be filled to-day.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

SOLE AGENTS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Crowds at the Exposition—American Medical Association—Brewers' Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The weather continues cool, bright and pleasant, and crowds are in attendance at the Exposition grounds.

The session of the American Medical Association this morning was mostly occupied in receiving reports of various kinds. The Committee on Nominations, comprising one member from each State and from the army and navy, was appointed.

Dr. R. C. Kedzil, of Michigan, read a paper on "Natural Purgatives," in which the dangers from impure water were specially dwelt upon.

The United States Brewers' Congress commenced its annual session here this morning. Gustavus B

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

THE Southern public school destructionists have a ring in the *Post's* nose.

THE deficiency in the National Treasury ought to help solve the quarrel between the two Houses of Congress.

THE English House of Commons reassembles to-day. We shall presently see whether the Government means war.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $805,179. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $17,596,406, against $15,080,601 for the corresponding period last year.

THE Democratic authorities of Georgia were in a tremendous hurry to arrest ex-Governor BULLOCK, of that State, and now that they have got him they are letting him severely alone. They are evidently afraid of being gored.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the case of Speaker KERR is a tough one. It does not believe he took the money from HARNEY for an army appointment, but still it says it has "a mighty poor opinion of Mr. KERR." That, we take it, is the very general conclusion of the country at large.

A LEADING Democratic paper of Tennessee advocates "the issuance of more legal tender notes, in order to impair confidence in them to such an extent as to cause the owners of them to desire to exchange them for other kinds of property or man's wants." This is being accessory before the fact to stealing.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* publishes a table of delegations to the Cincinnati Convedtion, which gives BLAINE 251, MORTON 207, CONKLING 80, BRISTOW 82, HARTRANFT 68, HAYES 47, JEWELL 10, unknown 17. This is probably very near the actual fact; but we venture to predict that HARTRANFT will start off with more than 58 votes.

TILDEN employed an advertising agency in New York to puff him in the Western papers as a desirable candidate, at $1 50 each. TILDEN has been purchasing Democrats at home so long and at so low a rate, that he is tempted to undervalue his Western friends. It must be a very, very cheap paper that would sell its self for that pitiful sum.

LARGE purchases of rails have lately been made by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, to be used in immediate construction, and it is intimated that other corporations have also been in the market for rails. By one party 1,000 tons of these new rails were bought for the above-named corporation, and it is stated on reliable authority that the Reading road has sold a very much larger amount from its surplus production in excess of its own wants.

THE New Hampshire Legislature assembled yesterday, and the inauguration of Governor CHENEY will take place to-day. The Republicans have a sufficient majority in the Legislature to give them entire control on all matters that may divide members according to party lines. The election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator CRAGIN, and to make provision for the Constitutional Convention, in accordance with the vote of the people last March, are the principal public measures to be acted upon.

MR. HARRISON, of Illinois, and a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, boasted in the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill, that he had Indian blood in his veins, and that some of the proudest families of Chicago can make the same boast. Following up this observation the logical CARTER contended that the amalgamation of the whites with the Indians should be encouraged; and the Chicago *Journal* hopes he will be consistent and set an example by forthwith returning to the native wilds of his ancestors. He might take his family trees along, and if a brother scalper should get after him, he could climb that and be safe.

IN a lecture delivered in New York city last January, Governor DIX said, speaking of the TWEED rascalities:

"It is not at all creditable to us that he has used the money of which he robbed in the state to screen him from punishment."

This statement has, five months later, called forth a sharp reply from DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in the columns of the Albany *Law Journal*. He asks how Governor DIX knows that TWEED robbed the city, or that his counsel have received any fees for defending him. This, as the New York *Evening Post* observes, is very shallow. A thief steals a note for one hundred dollars from a bank. He gets it changed into notes for ten dollars each and gives one of them to a Tombs lawyer to help him out of the scrape. It may be truly said that the identical money so paid cannot be traced to the bank; but even the Tombs lawyer would scarcely say that he was not retained with stolen money.

THERE has just been introduced in the United States Senate "a bill to readjust the rates of pension for specific and other serious disabilities," the principal provision of which provides for a reduction of the pension allowed to those having lost both legs from fifty dollars to forty dollars, and thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per month, the latter rate to apply to those having lost both legs below the knee, and the allowance of forty dollars per month to those having lost both legs above the knee. This is the first effort made to reduce pensions, and we hope it will be the last. According to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year 1871, there were, but forty-two cases of double amputations, both above and below the knee, and it is probable that several of this small number of sufferers have since passed away. There is certainly no necessity for reducing the pensions of ex-Union soldiers in order to restore to the roll those who gave countenance and comfort to the rebel Confederacy. Should the bill pass, we suggest that it take effect on the ensuing Fourth of July, the centenary of our national existence.

THE six Chinese immigration companies which import all the Chinese who come into this country, have issued an address claiming that the Chinese are not as bad as they are represented to be, and that many of them are good and thrifty people. Yet they say that if "the Chinese are considered detrimental to the best interests of this country, or if their presence here is considered offensive to the American people," they ask for a modification of existing treaty relations either prohibiting or limiting Chinese immigration, and if desirable, requiring also a gradual retirement of the Chinese people now here. This is sensible, and these companies should be taken at their word. The Chinese *are* considered detrimental to the best interests of this country, and the sooner the treaty is modified so as to prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers altogether, the better for the peace of the country and the satisfaction of its people. There is no question that the past immigration of these laborers has produced a baneful effect wherever they have settled, and that the continuance of it must result in a dangerous convulsion.

THE President has nominated for the Senate, as successor of Judge MCCANDLESS, Hon. WINTHROP W. KETCHUM as Judge of the United States District Court for Western Pennsylvania. This is, in every way, an excellent appointment. Judge KETCHUM is now a member of Congress from Luzerne county, and is an eminent member of the bar of that county. He has had a great deal of experience as a practicing attorney in the court over which he has thus been called to preside, and is thoroughly familiar with the business that will come before him. He has talents of no ordinary kind, is a good lawyer, an honest and pure man, and affable and courteous to all who approach him. He will probably take up his residence in this city, and we gladly welcome him among us.

OF Judge MCCANDLESS, whose place he takes, we cannot forbear saying that we sympathize deeply with him in the physical prostration which has compelled his withdrawal from a bench which he has so long adorned. Every one who has known him venerates him for his many admirable qualities, and every one knows that in his long service on the bench he has maintained not only his personal integrity, but the honors and dignities of his position. Always a Democrat in politics he has also always been a patriot who loved his country and stood by the honor of its flag unflinchingly. We regret to lose him from the bench, but can assure him that he carries from it the highest esteem of the community in which he has lived so long.

INSTEAD of reducing the tariff on foreign importations, as the Democratic free trade majority in Congress are trying to do, they would, if they had the interest of the country and the welfare of the people at heart, increase the duty on a number of the products of foreign labor by at least ten per cent. We are importing annually over $500,000,000 of goods of foreign production, and we are virtually employing ten millions of the workmen of Europe to produce those goods. We send our gold to Europe to buy that which we should manufacture ourselves, and furnish employment for millions of our own people. Is it any wonder that the latter are idle? Our manufacturers cannot sell the goods at the cost of production alongside of the pauper production of Europe. As a result they withdraw their capital or go into bankruptcy. The great labor element of our society is thrown out of employment. Its capital is gone, impoverished, and millions of our consumers are not able to purchase an article of "the over-production" at a quarter to the dollar. If we reduce the price of labor and raw material so as to place our goods in the market alongside of European goods and undersell them we must pauperize the American labor to a level with the pauper labor of Europe. We cannot afford to try the experiment. The following facts and figures will show where the "over production," of which these Democratic free traders talk so glibly, comes from. We import annually $31,062,512 of linen goods, flaxseed, jute, hemp and their manufactures; $100,000,000 of raw sugar; $10,000,000 of earthern, stone and china ware; $10,000,000 of leather goods; $25,000,000 of silk goods; $13,000,000 of tin plate; $30,000,000 of cotton goods, and various sums for other articles, amounting to nearly $600,000,000 in gold. Europe has an "over-production," and we have closed our mills, shops, furnaces and mines, and turned two million of mechanics and workingmen out of employment, to the end that Europe may have a market for her surplus, and employment for her otherwise idle population. A resolution increasing the duty upon sugar, cotton and woolen and silk goods, flax and linen, and a few other articles ten per cent., would give speedy employment to large numbers of our people, and help the nation out.

THE New Orleans people, who naturally take great interest in the EADS jetty experiment, are jubilant over the passage through the jetties of the steamer Hudson, drawing sixteen feet of water. This is a great triumph for EADS, as the water at the mouth of the Mississippi, at the point selected for the jetties, is constantly deepening; and as New Orleans has been looking to this event as the token of a renewed commerce, she may be pardoned for indulging in dreams of busy steamship lines and sailing vessels, of crowded wharves and of an enlarged grain and cotton trade. The shipments of cotton will doubtless be increased largely, as the sea route is so much the cheapest; and the shipments of grain to Europe, by a continuous water route, if it can be established that the bar of the semi-tropical region will not injure them, must, in the course of a few years, turn the grain trade of the Upper Mississippi Valley southward to New Orleans instead of eastward to New York. On this subject the Boston *Advertiser* says:

New Orleans shippers say they have loaded thirty thousand bushels of grain into the lower hold of a ship, placed cotton above it, there could be no ingression of air, and delivered it in good order in Liverpool. While the passage of the bar was uncertain steamships with cargoes of grain have been compelled to wait three and many days, exposed to the sun, and have delivered their loads in good order. More than a million bushels of corn have been shipped from New Orleans to transatlantic ports since September 1, 1875, and the recent opening for large vessels through the jetties will probably cause a much heavier export after the growing crop is ready for transportation. Concerning the liability to heating the grain, the committee of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce reported to the Senate Transportation Committee in 1873: "The frequent repetition of this charge in quarters where there was little interest or opportunity to make denial has given to a serious and wholly undeserved. We emphatically deny the fact, and assert that no evidence has been adduced to entitle it to serious consideration."

THE change of the current of trade from one course to another must necessarily be slow, but if it can be proven that grain and produce can be shipped cheaply and safely by a continuous water route, without obstruction or delay, it will be impossible for the railroads to compete with such a route except at rates that have heretofore proved ruinous.

GENERAL STARRING, who has recently returned from a prolonged tour of observation as United States Consular Inspector and Special Commercial Agent of the Treasury Department in Europe, gives some interesting information in his report relative to the manufacture, market price and dutiable value of iron and steel. Investigations in this direction have been very thorough, and as the importations of cast steel to this country are comparatively large, his conclusions will be of considerable interest to dealers in this article. He says that the recent advances in quotations and raw material have only been partially represented in invoice prices to the United States, owing to the fact that manufacturers have been making their steel from Swedish and other iron in stock and store, or contracted for before the rise in prices, and have given their customers the benefit simply because they could not realize higher quotations. The best cast steel manufactured in Sheffield for the United States market is made especially for that market, and is shipped by special manufacturers whose prices vary from other lines. No market price for cast-steel can be established by quotations, which are at much higher rates than actually paid, nor from actual sales, which are as variable as are the designations and wants of the markets to which the goods are sold. The appraisement of any given bar of steel is a pure matter of guesswork. He also recommends the levying of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties, upon the ground that they would protect the honest importer, promote the interests of the revenue and facilitate the collection of duties. For the effective application of any system of duties he says there must be such classification as will enable an official to assign at sight any given specimen of steel to a definite class, without regard to invoice designations or even to marks on the steel itself.

THE New York *Times* very properly characterizes the persistent declination of the Democratic House of Representatives to take any step looking to a reduction of the interest paid on the public debt, as "flat outrage on the taxpayers." Months ago the Senate passed a bill under the provisions of which a saving of one fourth might have been made in the interest now paid on two or three hundred millions of six per cent. bonds. This bill the House has steadily refused to touch, although there has not been for thirty years a more favorable opportunity for negotiating United States bonds bearing a low rate of interest than we have now. Within the past year the shrinkage on the Egyptian, Peruvian and Turkish debt held in England, is estimated to be fully $150,000,000. The London *News* reports that small traders begin to feel the effects of the depreciation in the capacity to buy, resulting from so large a default, and bemoans the fact that English capitalists would not be persuaded to touch United States bonds ten years ago, when they were selling at 70, but allowed the Germans to monopolize that investment. At present, however, there is, "apart from French five per cents., no more popular investment" in England than United States bonds. The inference is plain that we ought to offer some more low interest bearing bonds, and it is the worst imaginable financiering to let such a golden opportunity pass without making an attempt to profit by it.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in a case of slander to recover damages, has just rendered a decision to the effect that oral defamation as a cause of action may be divided into five classes, as follows:

1. Words falsely spoken of a person which impute to the party the commission of some criminal offense involving moral turpitude, for which the party, if the charge is true, may be indicted and punished.

2. Words falsely spoken of a person which imputes that the party is infected with some contagious disease, where, if the charge is true, it would exclude the party from society.

3. Defamatory words falsely spoken of a person, which impute to the party unfitness to perform the duties of an office or employment of profit, or the want of integrity in the discharge of the duties of such an office or employment.

4. Defamatory words falsely spoken of a party which prejudice such party in his or her profession or trade.

5. Defamatory words falsely spoken of a person, which, though not in themselves actionable, occasion the party special damage.

This definition is of importance as constituting a criterion to determine, in cases where special damages are claimed, whether the pecuniary injury alleged naturally flows from the speaking of the words set forth in the declaration.

WE HAVE before noted the recent rapid increase in the shipping of Philadelphia. The record for last month, however, shows the largest number of arrivals in any one month in the history of the port, while there are now awaiting cargoes about 150 vessels, all of which have been chartered except less than a dozen in all. The foreign arrivals for the past month have been very large, the total being 220 for the month. The coastwise arrivals are not reported in full at the Custom House, there being only about 300 vessels returned, whereas it is said by the agents of the Maritime Exchange that there are over 1,000 for the past month. Compared with last year there has been an actual and marked decrease in smaller vessels, and as marked an increase in the larger, showing a much greater increase in the tonnage than in the number of vessels.

THE Archbishop of York, England, in the course of a sermon preached in London a few Sundays ago, stated as a fact that could not be denied, that the people of Great Britain are now spending $700,000,000 annually in drink, and that ten years ago the amount so spent was only $550,000,000, and he boldly warned the nation of the inevitable consequences that must ensue unless this growing tendency to intemperance is not in some way checked. All countries have their troubles and difficulties, and it is pretty evident that one of the greatest trials England has yet to encounter, will grow out of the temperance question.

AN "INDEPENDENT" Eastern paper, with strong TILDEN leanings, queries:

"Why can't the Republican papers deal as severely with the railroad as with the whisky men? The sin lies in the theft, and the railroad stealings have been on a larger scale than the whisky stealings."

We believe that paper is in possession of all the facts concerning TILDEN'S crooked transactions in connection with the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, but it seems wholly insensible to the smell of fire about *his* garments. Is *he* worthy of the position he is striving after?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Lower California pearl beds have been exhausted.

A hint. Birds in their nest must agree, or they will "fall out."

A New York shoemaksr has the appropriate name of Heeltap.

A St. Louis hotel clerk is not much loaded down with his name. It is Air.

The project to lay a cable across the Pacific has at last taken a definite form.

Nearly 500 head of cattle and sheep were sent to Europe last week in the refrigerator steamers.

The highest court of justice in England has decided that the visible horizon or offing is three miles.

The total coinage last month in all the United States mints was 10,215,634 pieces, valued at $5,606,840.

The *Jail Bird* issues from the Colorado penitentiary weekly. The whole affair is in the hands of the Sheriff.

Retribution is overtaking the stock jobbers of England as it has overtaken so many in the United States.

"Offenbach receives $30,000 a month." Too cheap; Pendleton made as high as $80,000 by one performance.

Better prospects for tradesmen. The movement of grain to the seaboard is placing the farmers in funds.

Flathead is the name of one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention. He will be appreciated.

The latest novelty in handkerchiefs is the General and Martha Washington pattern, with Centennial border.

The fool-killer is around again with a Kentucky lottery that draws a prize $200 lot in the mountains every time.

The Western fruit crop promises to be the largest ever produced, and wheat never before made so good a show.

A new aeronaut lunatic is one George S. Peduzzi, a druggist of Brooklyn, who is experimenting in balloon ascensions.

There arrived at the port of New York during the month of May, 13,310 immigrants, of whom 7,758 were males and 5,552 females.

"Truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmask our illusions," says Emerson. This is for the benefit of the *Post*.

The St. Louis Convention meets on the 7th instant. The candidates are as uneasy as a den of beasts at the approach of feeding time.

The *Post* belongs to the Digger tribe of journalists. The Digger Indians eat worms and grasshoppers. They never scalp anybody.

There has been a grave-diggers' strike at Liverpool. There is something alarming in the prospect of a general strike of grave-diggers.

Multitudinous complaints of the scarcity of change in the West are pouring in upon members of Congress, who are appealed to for some relief.

The fees which lawyers get from people who don't know any better than to quarrel in court, annually amount to $35,000,000 in the United States.

The Connecticut river is beginning to show its qualities in Springfield, Mass., a woman in that city having recently thrown off two well developed frogs.

Specimens of wooden nutmegs and wooden hams, made from "Charter Oak," are exultingly exhibited in the Connecticut building, Centennial grounds.

The house of General George B. McClellan, on the Orange (N. J.) Mountain, was robbed of $1,700 worth of clothing last week. The thieves were not bagged.

The use of any cement sprinkled upon the vines while wet with morning dew, is again recommended by an experimenter as a protection against the potato beetle.

The law's delay. A case was recently decided in England which first commenced in the year 1842. The amount originally in dispute was $400,000. Nothing was left.

It is claimed by the Terre Haute *Express* that the masses of Western people are better educated than are the people of the Eastern States. We can tell better after the election.

A Georgian has sued the Atlanta Surgical Institute for $10,000 damages, asserting that through neglect at that institution his heel was burnt off. He thinks this amount will heal his hurt.

The London *Times* is perspicacious. "The cause," says a late number of that paper, "of the death of Susan Milligan, on whose body an inquest was held, was hemorrhage before and after death."

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Francis, of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, is in New York city, having just arrived from an extended tour around the world.

The New York Committee on the Fourth of July Celebration have extended an invitation to Oscar Lafayette, the grandson of General Lafayette, residing in Paris, to attend.

There is said to be a return tide of Bridgets setting homeward toward Ireland from America. The Providence *Journal* mentions the fact that a number of Irish girls who have been several years in this country, and saved considerable sums of money, have just sailed for the Green Isle.

A party of Brenham (Texas) colored men undertook to lynch one of their race supposed to be a "voudoo," but their superstition induced them to believe that unless he put his own head through the noose his disembodied ghost would haunt them. While they were endeavoring to force his compliance with this unreasonable requisition, interference took place and the victim escaped.

A funny incident occurred at the Massachusetts Centennial building, a few days ago. Colonel Oliver has charge of the edifice and its contents, and is as polite as is possible for any man to be. A middle aged woman from the Bay State called at the building, and wandered around until she came to the private reception room of the Governor. The double doors were open, but they stuck the room can be seen; but ingress is prevented by means of a wire gate. The old girl shook the gate, and demanded that it should be opened; whereupon Colonel Oliver explained the uses of the room, and told her that visitors were not admitted. She braced herself, fixed her spectacles firmly, rested her rheumy eyes on the Colonel, and then said, in a voice like the whistle of a narrow gauge locomotive: "My husband voted for Governor Rice, and I've just as good a right to go in there as anybody else. If you don't open that door in one minute, I will tell my husband when I get home, and he'll write to the Governor and have you put out of this 'ere house, unless you learn how to treat people decently. There, now, do you hear that?"

THE TICKET.

What the Press Say of the Nominations.

[From the Dispatch, June 7.]

It is not necessary to particularize in this place as to the work of yesterday's conventions. Some of the candidates have been so long and so prominently before the public that the mere mention of their names conveys a sufficient idea of their strength; others are so little known, it would be useless to predicate anything of them.

On the whole, however, the ticket is acceptable, and can be honestly and earnestly supported. Both nominations for Congress are good; the Senatorial nominees are fair; and the nominees for the Assembly, at least those with whom we are acquainted, are not objectionable. Up to the present writing we are not apprised of any element on the ticket that should weaken it. True, some of the men are new and untried, or only known within limited circles, but no one thus far charges that they are wanting in respectability, either of attainments or character. What we have noted indicates an improvement over the ticket of 1874. But there is a great deal of work yet ahead.

[From the Gazette, June 7.]

We do not think it necessary to refer to a citizen so well known as Mr. Errett in lengthy or laudatory terms. He is thoroughly known to the people of the district, and will make a careful, able, pains taking and honest Representative in Congress.

In summing up the situation, we conclude that the ticket, as a whole, is more acceptable than usual. There is little, if any element, from first to last, that is specially objectionable. We do not doubt but there are individuals, here and there, who will object to one or another of the candidates. This always happens; but the ticket, as a whole, is not often expelled. It is, at least, of sufficient excellence to admit of its receiving the earnest and united support of the entire Republican party. We cannot afford distractions or doubts this Presidential year, and we are gratified that, as a means of removing all reason for, or temptation to, independent and distracting movements, we have a ticket so generally acceptable as that nominated yesterday. Of course there are private griefs, and, to some extent, a sense of injury, among disappointed candidates and their friends. But these, when they reflect, will admit that the best policy, even admitting that they have reason for discontent, is to unite harmoniously for the support of the candidates. The wheel of fortune in politics often turns, and the aggrieved now are the aggrievers at another time. Let us have full harmony and earnest work.

[From the Evening Telegraph, June 7.]

The Republicans of Allegheny county, through their representatives, nearly nine hundred in number, yesterday placed in nomination what may be termed a generally acceptable ticket, there being but three or four questionable nominations. For Congress in the Twenty-second district, Major Russell Errett was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention, his competitor, General Negley, pledging his fealty to the flag and the party. Mr. Errett has been a life-long advocate of the principles upon which the Republican party was founded, and has never swerved from his convictions of right to obey the dictates of expediency. He has held several important trusts, gifts of the people as well as appointments by Executive favor, and in the discharge of their duties has been "honest and capable" in the full meaning of the phrase. His official career is free from the least suspicion of venality, and his private life has been noted for an energetic and conscientious discharge of his whole duty in respect to everything and everybody. He is admirably qualified for Congressman, as no man is better versed in the political affairs of the past half century or of the present, and no one more thoroughly understands parliamentary rules and usages. And when is more and best of all, he is familiar with the peculiar wants of this great manufacturing community, both as regards labor and capital, and may all receive his prompt attention at all times. We regard Mr. Errett's election as certain, and expect to see him have an old-time majority, no matter who may be his Democratic competitor.

In the Twenty-third Congressional district, the unanimous nominee of the party is Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, a gentleman of whose high qualifications for the office we have hitherto spoken. A native of the district, he has grown with its growth and has observed its necessities, and as its Representative in Congress will do much to advance its prosperity. He is industrious, prompt to act, and well versed in the politics of the times, and will be found a valuable coadjutor of Mr. Errett in all efforts to promote the welfare of this manufacturing center. There can be no doubt of his election by a full, and there is no reason why he should not receive the party majority of three or four thousand.

[From the Evening Chronicle, June 7.]

The nominations made by the Republican conventions yesterday are above the average, and it seems to us, taken as a whole, better calculated the party for the work of the fall campaign. So far as the *Chronicle* expressed any preferences between candidates for the nominations, they have been honored by the conventions, and it is natural that they should have been, for our preferences were based on the capacity and availability of candidates. The acquiescence in Major Errett's nomination by General Negley and his friends, as well as rest the rumors that the General would avenge his failure by running independent.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Mr. Russell Errett, present Clerk of the Senate and editor of Mackey's Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has largely distanced General Negley for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-second district, composed of Pittsburgh and a few surrounding precincts. Two years ago General Negley was a candidate for re election, and went down in the general wreck of the Allegheny ring that was made that year, Mr. Hopkins defeating him by over 2,000 majority. The district is largely Republican, and Mr. Errett's election may be accepted as reasonably certain, as Congressional political accidents are uncommon in a Presidental year. He is a gentleman of great intelligence, personally free from all stains of venality in his various official trusts, and a hard-headed partisan of the hardest headed type. He believes that many things go wrong in his own party, but never believes that there is anything right in the Democracy, under any circumstances, and therefore takes the party work under all the times and swallows every bait that the party offers. He has been Senator, Revenue Collector and Clerk of the Senate off and on for many years, and will make an efficient Congressman. In the Twenty-third district, composed of Allegheny city and most of the county out of Pittsburgh, Colonel Bayne has been renominated. He was the Republican candidate two years ago, but was defeated by Mr. Cochran, a young Democratic accident, who slipped in between Bayne and Purviance, Independent Republican. Had Cochran proved himself ever so popular a Representative his re-election would be next to impossible this year in the face of four thousand Republican majority, but he will not press his pretensions to statesmanship with the rather general consent of his constituents, and Bayne will be elected. He is a young man, of fair abilities, and will fill the measure of the modern average Congressman.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

Hon. Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, consisting of four boroughs and thirteen townships of Allegheny county. Those who know Mr. Errett (who has long exerted great influence in politics State and National), will not be told that if elected he will represent his constituents and the State with fidelity and ability. Possessed of large experience in legislation, he will make his influence felt in the National House of Representatives. We congratulate the Republicans of the Twenty-second district on the excellent choice they have made of a candidate, and hope they will finish the work thus begun by giving him a rousing majority on election day.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and the present Clerk of the State Senate, will probably receive the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-second district. He is a man of intelligence, a thorough Republican, and in the event of his election will make an able Representative.

[From the Lancaster Examiner.]

Hon. Russell Errett, present Clerk of the Senate and editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-second district, composed of Pittsburgh and some surrounding districts. As a nomination in Allegheny county is equivalent to an election Mr. Errett's election may be accepted as certain. The nomination is an excellent one, as Russell Errett is a gentleman of large experience, well versed in Government affairs and has a record clear and free.

A certain Massachusetts coast town has the reputation of having elected as Representative, for several years in succession, a man who, but for the salary thus secured, would have been a town pauper, as he was incapable of taking care of himself.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLIN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. B. MCELROY, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, PLAIDS and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Barèges.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

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James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

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NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

CHRONIC LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS results from imperfect digestion, and this agent so stomachic in regularities and for eruptions. Remove the cause, and of course Nature unless overborne by drastics, will restore the bowels to their healthy tone, and making them in their turn act properly.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

is just the thing for this work. Its action is to cleanse and fortify. It never fails!

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MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.

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Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
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JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents, gratuitously. 1853.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

BLAST FURNACES

AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

We would call your special attention to a machine patented May 9th, 1876, for Coiling Pipe for Tuyers for Blast Furnaces, and for all kinds of Pipe Bending, in shape of Coil, for all purposes.
The Manufactory will be known as the
PITTSBURGH TUYER AND COIL COMPANY.
Address
16 SENECA STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pitts urgh, June 1, 1876.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescot & Sons,

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney Pot to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

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Keystone Ice Company.

NEGLEY BROS. & CUNNINGHAM.

GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.

Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at office, 109 FOURTH AVENUE, or BEATTY STREET, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404

BIRDS! BIRDS!

1,200 YOUNG MOCKING BIRDS just arrived, three or four different kinds. Also, a choice lot of Fine Birds, Imported Birds, Canaries and Chickens, at No. 40 SIXTH AVENUE, opposite Gazette office.

CHAS. FISCHL.

REINEMAN'S

New Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 127 WOOD STREET, next door to First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Open from half-past 6 A. M. to half-past 11 P. M.
FINE OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Send for circular.

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All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

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Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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1876.

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Two of our principal buyers being in house with all the VERY LATEST and

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we are now offering large lines of New, Fresh perfect, at $1 00 per dozen. Best makes of Ca makes, lower than ever; also, good bargains in are receiving daily in our LADIES and GEN

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all the very newest and latest novelties, New lowest prices; Ladies' Linen Sets, Gloves, Hos attention is directed to our line of Gents' F

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Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" for June, w to any address.

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The best Parisian houses fully represented.
EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very reasonable.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, FLAT, EMBOSSED DAMASK Papers, &c.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

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FOR SPRING OF 1876,

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A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. New Goods coming, consisting of GILT, TINT PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

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Novelties in Furniture.

Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
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Enameled Cottage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
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We invite you to call and inspect our Stock, which is now full and complete.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

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FIRE ASSOCIATION,

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INCORPORATED 1820.

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,561

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1876.

Financial matters were quiet but steady to-day, the oft-reported features of plethora and ease in the money market continuing to characterize the situation. The employment of funds in mercantile circles is not heavy enough to keep down the surplus funds of the banks, and as a consequence rates are easy. Approved borrowers find no difficulty in getting loans on prime collaterals at 6@7 per cent., and we think perhaps there might be exceptional cases of even lower rates. Prime commercial paper is done at 7@8 per cent. for the best customers, and paper paying higher rates is from that very fact regarded with some suspicion. In these days of narrow margins and shrunken values borrowers cannot afford to pay the old discounts of 10@15 per cent, and cautious business men are obliged to cut down on interest as well as the other items of expense. We think that bankers generally realize this fact and are better satisfied to loan to safe men at 7@8 per cent. than to those whose very willingness to pay heavy rates of interest implies weakness. The reduction of rates which may result will cause a diminution of earnings, but it is better to allow dividends to fall off a little than to cut them short hereafter by heavy charges to suspended paper account. The policy of caution will undoubtedly lead to the result indicated above unless a fundamental change takes place in the condition of the money market, which at present seems improbable. Exchange on New York continues scarce, but the stringency will probably be somewhat relieved to-morrow by the shipments of bank notes east, which a number of banks have made since the opening of the week. We heard of no cases in which a premium was paid, but the fact that such shipments were made implies the existence of a premium, and we quote New York drafts at 50c in settlements between bankers. In local stocks and securities there was nothing especially new. The sale of stocks and real estate at Bailey's auction rooms last evening was continued and we could not give a report of it in yesterday's issue. The sale was on the whole a successful one, nearly $35,000 being realized on the properties sold, in addition to which there were some stocks, the sale of which was adjourned till next Tuesday evening. In examining the prices given below it must be borne in mind that the sale was peremptory, and consequently some very low prices were made. The following is a list of the sales:

1—Four two story houses and lots, Nos. 47 and 49 Franklin street and 24 and 26 Pasture street, Pittsburgh, $5,560 00.

2—Eight acres, 115½ perches of land situated on Shady Lane, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, $4,300 00.

3—Undivided half with right of survivorship in residence and six acres of land in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, upon Fifth avenue, $2,650 00.

4—Undivided quarter interest in about 185 acres of land near Avon Valley, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, with four frame dwellings, $1,300 00.

5—Turnery and six acres of land in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, $250 00.

6—Building lot No. 344 in Harbaugh's addition to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, $31 00.

7—160 acres of land in Franklin county, Iowa, $5 00 per acre; 640 acres do at $3 00 per acre; 320 acres in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, $6 10 per acre; 160 acres Wright, Iowa, $3 20 per acre; 320 acres in Goodhue county, Minn., $3 50 per acre; 240 acres in Dakota county, Minn., $4 25 per acre; 274 acres do at $3 50 per acre; 160 acres do at $3 25; Nebraska, $4 50 per acre; undivided half interest in 160 acres in same county, $125 00.

8—The following stocks and securities:

	Per share.
10 shares Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.	$ 61 00
3 shares Citizens' National Bank	61 00
10 shares Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	4 75
1 share Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	51 25
3 bonds superior Iron Company ($500 00 each) a piece	300 00
6 shares Sioux City and Iowa Falls Land Co.; 47 shares Iowa Railroad Land Co.; 4 shares Moingona Coal Co.; 50 shares Lyons Falls and Sioux City Railroad Co.; 47 shares Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Co.; 5 shares Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co.; 2 shares do, preferred, all	1,500 00

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 7, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	105⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	107⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	111⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	117⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Central	95½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
Quicksilver	14½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	25⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	138	.....	.....	139	.....
Adams Express	99½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....	.....
American Express	63½	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	74½	.....	.....	74	.....
New York Central	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	.....
Erie	13⅝	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Lake Shore	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	53⅝	.....	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
Illinois Central	.....	.....	92	92	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	.....	.....	97	97	.....
Chicago & Northwest	40¾	40¾	.....	41	.....
Do. preferred	69	69¼	69¼	69¼	69⅜
Rock Island	.....	106	106⅜	106⅜	.....
St. Paul	40	39¾	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	69	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash Common	.....	.....	.....	13½	13½
Fort Wayne	.....	103	.....	103	103
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	19	.....	19	19
Union Pacific	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe	.....	.....	.....	17	17¼
Iron Mountain	.....	17	.....	17	17
C., C., C. & I.	.....	44¾	.....	44	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	.....	100⅝

—In addition to the quotations given in our regular telegraphic report from Philadelphia, we learn of sales there of Pittsburgh avenue 7's at 107½; Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo mortgage 7's at 50, and Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 46. The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	52¾	52¾	44
Reading	.....	.....	100
United Cos. of N. J.	.....	.....	138½
Pgh., Titusville and Buf.	.....	.....	10¾
Lehigh Valley	.....	57¾	.....
Allegheny Valley	101	.....	.....
Central Transportation	.....	48	.....
Empire Transportation	49¼	.....	.....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	81	.....	.....

—The net contraction of national bank circulation in the week ending June 3 was $501,200, as follows: $200,000 bonds deposited for new circulation, and $768,000 bonds withdrawn on the deposit of greenbacks. The Treasurer now holds $343,950,850 of bonds to secure circulation, which at 90 per cent. would authorize $309,554,765 of bank circulation now. But the total of national bank circulation now outstanding is $336,298,500, the excess of $34,535,735 over the $309,554,765 secured by bonds having been surrendered and greenbacks deposited instead of bonds. The contraction of bank circulation in two years is shown by the fact that on May 3, 1874, the aggregate of bonds on deposit for circulation was $406,538,000, and the amount of bank notes outstanding September 26, 1874, $350,498,186.

The circulation of the forty-seven national banks of New York city has now been reduced to an average of $19,000 each, or an aggregate of $16,083,281, against $24,846,251 in December, 1874. It will thus be seen that just about half of the total contraction of national bank circulation since 1874 has been in New York city banks.

—The business of another week opened on Monday with the money market in the same quiet state that it has ruled since the advent of the centennial year, and, so far as is apparent, without any prospect of immediate change. Business is exceedingly dull, and the offerings at banks from customers are far below the ability of the institutions to discount. As these offerings, however, pay full six per cent., they enable the banks to make a fair average of the purchases of paper in the open market, which probably average 8 per cent., and realizing on the discount and loan line of nearly 6 per cent. On the street the larger operators quote call loans at 4@6 per cent. strictly first-class two name paper at 5@6½ per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8@9 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 4 per cent., first-class bonds and stocks at 5@6 per cent. and do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 6@8 per cent.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money closed easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@7 per cent. Customs receipts to-day, $209,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $121,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling firm at 487¾@488¼.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112¾, until near the close, when the market became firmer and the price advanced to 112¾. Borrowing rates 1 to 2 per cent. towards the close loans were made flat and at 1-64@⅛ per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and buoyant with a further advance. Railroad bonds dull but firm. State securities quiet. Stocks generally were weak and lower, but closed at a slight recovery from the lowest point. The weakest stocks were Pacific Mail, St. Paul, New Jersey Central and Missouri Pacific. New York Central was firm and Lake Shore comparatively steady. Transactions 110,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 9,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Rock Island	106¼
Quicksilver	14½	St. Paul	39¾
Do. preferred	25	Do. preferred	68¾
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	13½
Mariposa	6½	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	12½	Fort Wayne	103
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	7¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	90½	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	62½	Chicago & Alton	99
U. S. Express	74	Do. preferred	103½
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	19⅛
Erie	14⅜	Del. & Lacka.	94½
Do. preferred	31⅜	Western Union	68¾
Harlem	137½	Missouri Pacific	24
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & Pac.	20¾
Michigan Central	87½	Lake Shore	47¾
Panama	139	Burlington & Q	105¾
Lake Shore	53⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	15
Illinois Central	93¼	Union Pacific	90
Cleveland & Pitts.	97⅞	Central Pac. bonds	108½
Northwestern	40¾	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	69¼	Do. land grants	90½
C. C. C. & I	44¾	Do. sink. fund	89½
N. J. Central	92¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	112¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865	112¾	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	110	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1867	112¾	Currency 6's	125⅞
5-20's, 1868	112¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	100¾
Louisiana, new	37		

LONDON, June 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 13-16; for account 93⅞. United States bonds, 1867s, 106½; 1865s, 106⅜; 10-40's, 103⅛; new 5's, 105⅜. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 18; Illinois 92; preferred 98.

PARIS, June 7.—Rentes 108 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 107¼.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 493¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1876. }

The state of trade in grain and produce circles to-day was rather dull, and with the exception of a little business in fruits and vegetables, the volume of transactions in these lines was decidedly small. The tendency of values in this department was very strongly downward, although there were no very marked reductions in prices. The prevailing weakness was especially marked in corn while oats were weak and wheat was entirely nominal. Hay was also suffering from a downward tendency being about a dollar lower than our former quotations. The prices now prevailing for oats, corn and hay are the lowest at any corresponding season for many years and are fairly on an ante-war basis. In country produce the only material decline was in eggs which were about ½c lower, while butter, cheese, potatoes, vegetables and fruits were easy with a drooping tendency. Provisions were comparatively steady as compared with the two preceding days of the week, and the former range of values was generally maintained under a moderately good consumptive demand. In groceries there was an average demand, some houses reporting considerable activity. Prices were generally maintained, and a steady tone pervaded the trade, except in fish, mackerel having declined $1 00@3 00 per barrel upon the appearance in market of a portion of the new catch; we also note minor reductions in foreign fruits. Dry goods were steady and unchanged with a moderate demand for reassortment of retailers' stocks. Wool moves slowly with a very weak feeling and lower prices offering than two or three weeks ago. Drugs and chemicals were moderately active with a number of minor price-changes which will be found in the list below. Lumber and building materials were steady with the only noticeable change being a reduction of 10c on white line. Hides, leather and leather belting were quite dull but unchanged. Petroleum was weak at a reduction from previous quotations. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,120	1,120	2,240
Apples, bbls	680	680	680
Cheese, lbs	1,550	1,250	2,810
Corn, bus	15,966	15,966	31,932
Wheat, bus	13,555	18,222	31,777
Barley, bus	600	168	768
Rye, bus	464	714	1,168
Oats, bus	32,916	41,149	74,065
Butter, pkgs	342	350	692
Butter, lbs	6,200	10,920	17,120
Bacon, tcs	556	550	1,106
Potatoes, bus	9,711	8,730	18,441
Hay, loads	1,969	2,182	4,151

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain circles continues rather limited with a general tendency toward depression and accumulating stocks. Wheat is wholly nominal with receipts confined to millers' use. We note wholesale dealing in wheat at $1 40@1 45; prime Indiana red winter $1 20@1 33; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 25@1 32. Northern spring $1 30@1 35; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn has weak the proportion of heated receipts contributing to the downward tendency. Two cars strictly primy yellow ear were offered at 53c to arrive without takers. We noted a sale of 1 car prime shelled at 53c. We quote shelled at 53@55c for yellow; 51@52c for high-mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. We quote car at 50@52c for prime yellow; 49@50c for mixed. Oats were dull and weak under heavy receipts aggregating 41,149 bushels for the week. We heard of no transactions to-day at 32c; 1 car Ohio do at 31c; 1 car do 32c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 35@36c on track; 34@35c to arrive. Wheat and Barley is about out of market; quotations range from 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is steady at 70@72c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3 @5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There was an active market with a steadily jobbing demand. Receipts for the week were 10,111 bbls. We noted sales to-day of 200 bbls spring wheat Rouff at $5 50 per bbl. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; No. 2 do $6 25@6 50. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for the standard brands of flours are as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@6 50; fancy St. Louis $4 25@5 00; choice patents $8 50 @9 00; red winter wheat flour is quoted at $6 00 @6 25; Indiana spring flour $5 75@6 00; extra $5 25 @5 50; buckwheat 3½@3½c per pound; Graham flour $5 75@6 00 per barrel; Rye flour $5 00@5 50 per barrel; kegs $3 00.

FEED—Is quoted at $19@20 per ton for bran; $20@21 for mixed chop feed; $23@24 for middlings; $28@30 for extra do; $30@32 for fine white middlings; $32@34 for coarse white middlings; $34@36 for choice do; $36@38 for family flour; $5 50@6 00 per barrel; $3 00 per bushel; meal $5 50@6 00 per barrel; $3 00 per bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with demand falling at 20@22c. Baltimore 25c.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing trade, with quotations at $1 50 @ gallon can; maple sugar rules at 10@10½c @ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady, with a light supply and not very heavy demand. We quote live chickens at 70@75c @ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Receipts continue moderately light, having been 3,700 bushels for the past week. The market is rather dull but no quotable decline can be reported, and business is generally done at about former prices. Sales of car lots were light at 35c for prime sacked. Retail dealers charge for the week were 10,920 pieces and 550 tierces.

BEANS—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8@9 pounds; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were a shade lower at 13¾c @ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotable at 10c. Dried beef, sugar cured, 9c.

LARD—Beef tongues, @ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c @ lb; in half-barrels 12¾c @ lb; in buckets 13c @ lb; tarr in tierces 12¾c @ lb; in half-barrels 13c @ lb; in buckets 13¾c @ lb; in 5-lb cans 15½c @ lb; in 3-lb pails 15¾c @ lb; in 1-lb pails 15¾c @ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is lower. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c @ gallon; No. 2 at 68c; miners' oil, white winter, 90c; yellow winter 57c.

HAM SAUCAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c @ lb.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $20 00 @ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6½@6¾c @ lb; country do 5¾@6c @ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at easier prices. We quote hams at 11¾@12c @ lb; shoulders 9@9½c; sides [illegible] lard 10¼@11½c.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following concerning the provision market in that city on Monday: "Hog products were again active and weak, in sympathy with a further decline of 15c @ 100 lbs in the prices of live hogs, due to a rather large current supply and the belief that our daily receipts are more likely to increase than diminish. This made holders of product anxious to sell, a good many outside orders being received to sell pork and lard for future, most of which seemed to be held on account of parties in the country. The market is now at a comparatively low range, having declined $2 87½ per hundred pounds on short ribs, since the close of the packing season. A good part of this decline is believed to be due to a bearish movement on the part of prominent local operators. Even at this reduction, there was little to buy, except to fill shorts, which was mostly done at a big profit."

Groceries.

There is a steady feeling in the wholesale market for staple groceries, and jobbing prices continue steady with very little alteration in prices for some time past. Coffee is moving steadily at unchanged rates. Sugar reports show a steady feeling and active jobbing trade with a visible supply in first hands of 256,815 bags, a reduction during the past week of about 22,000 bags. Sugar is firm with no material change in the future of the trade, either here or at other leading markets. Spices, syrups, molasses and other staples are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10 @10⅝c
Choice Rio	22	Standard B	9⅞@10 c
Prime Rio	21	Extra C	9¾@9 9⅝c
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	32	Franklin, E	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¾c
Rio in papers	27	Crushed	11¾c
2d grades do	25 @26	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24 @25½	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	32	Granulated No. 2	10½c
Java, in bulk	33½	Fully do	9¾c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice do	8½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	40c@ 80	Yellow do	9 c
Japan	40c@ 80	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Prime	62½@65c
Fancy	1 00@1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb.	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	9¾@9¾	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9¾c	Lower grades	55@56c
Corn	10½c	*Molasses.*	
Spices.		Choice Car'ba	47½@47½c
Cloves	35 c	Patna	47½c
Pepper	17 c	Sanigon	47½c
Cassia	33@35 c	Louisiana	45½@47 c
Nutmegs	90 @1 25	*Sorgo.*	
Pepper	19@20 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ @5
Soda.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 7c
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c	Talcott's best, ₱ box	6 7c
Bi-carb, in ₱ pkgs	5½c	Gold do	6 5c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Extra olive do	3 8c
Candles.		No. 1, City, ₱ box	5 5½c
Star, full w't	16@17 c	German mottled do	4½c
Stearine	15½c	California, ₱ box	4½ @5
Mould	11@12 c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active, with an easier feeling owing to the appearance in market of the new catch of mackerel. We note a reduction on mess mackeral of $1 00@2 00 per barrel. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$22 00	Labrador herring, ₱ bbl	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	20 00	Lake do, ht. bbls	7 50
No. 2 large do	18 50	Lake trout, ht-bls	5 50
No. 1 shore do	20 00	Large Georges	5 50
No. 2 bay do	18 00	Medium do	5 00
No. 1 bay do	16 00	Medium do	5 c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 2 do	15 00	Halibut do	12½c
Large No. 3 do	12 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, ₱ box	15 c
Chinook salmon, half-bbls	9 00	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in active demand. We note a fractional advance in raisins and almonds. We quote as follows: Raisins —Layers, new $2 50@3 00; Valentias, new, do layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, Cr ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—Patras 5½@6c; Vostizzas 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, new Ivica 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 13c. Naples do 20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Walnuts—Bordeaux 18@20c. Tapioca 10½c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00@5 50; Messina, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $5 50 ₱ box. Cocanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

June 7.—The market was again weak and prices went off from the closing quotations of yesterday about 3⅛@3⅝c. Refined was correspondingly easy.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at 7½c, bid for Corry, United and Union, but soon exhibited signs of weakness and under pressure of sales we quoted 7@7½c, and closed at 7@7¼c; new Ohio declined to 7½c; 56@58 for low grades. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says: "Business has been dull, but shippers were very careful at all times both in figuring on cost and in selecting quality, and there does not appear to be the least basis for anticipated scarcity, especially as indications so far seem to show a better general average of quality than last year. Western stock has been somewhat more plenty and running very well in condition. With a fair demand, prices may tend to be shaded somewhat from former extremes, and the response should be all that could be desired. At the close the entire market is dull, and 115c has become the extreme rate for the fancy grades of State brands."

DRIED FRUITS—The trade for the present season is nearly over, and prices are rather nominal, barely enough being done to establish a basis for actual values. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 25@31c; peeled 18@ 21c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 12c. Raspberries 34 and 42@43c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c @ lb.

LOGS—The market continued weak to-day, the demand being limited, and, as holders were unwilling to run the risk of keeping their stock, there was a little urgency to sell and values were off about 25c. We quote at 12@ 25c per cwt., as to quality, strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 58@62c per lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market is easy and moderately active. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, per box, $1 00@ 1 15; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; string beans $2 25@2 50 ₱ basket; radishes 25@30c ₱ dozen; cabbage $2 00 @2 25 ₱ barrel; cucumbers 50@60c ₱ dozen; $5 00 ₱ hundred; strawberries 10@12c ₱ quart box by the case. Cherries $5 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with demand falling at 20@22c. ₱ California 25c ₱ lb.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1876. }

State of the Market.

CATTLE.

The market here has ruled in full sympathy with that East and West, and consequently was slow, dull and unsatisfactory. The run of cattle of all classes and descriptions to-day not been heavy, but fully up to the requirements of the trade, with the exception of good light butchers' stock, which was in rather light supply and in fair demand.

So dull and dragging was the market, that many dealers whose faces have become familiar in this market declare that they will go home and stay there until "after harvest," and then, perhaps visit the Centennial.

As matters now stand, shippers of live stock to this or any other market must either purchase their stock cheaper or lose money on their ventures. But that is a matter that specially concerns them, and if they can stand the pressure it is none of our business.

Stillers and common cattle continue to arrive freely, but not being fancied here are shipped through to the Eastern markets. Some intelligent butchers contend that all things taken into consideration, prime fat, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers will pay them better than light cattle, unincumbered with fat fed on "salt hay."

But only a few days will have to elapse ere the market will be

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.87	60	76	E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.92	82	35	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.018	76	60	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.022 Highest thermom....84
Mean thermom.....73.5 Lowest thermom.....59

Henne Released.

A. Henne, the recusant witness, who was confined in jail to await a trial on the charge of refusing to testify before the Legislative Investigating Committee, has been released, Mary Ann Schwer becoming his surety in the sum of two thousand dollars. Henne was committed last Saturday upon refusing to renew his bond.

Railway Slopes.

Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell presented a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against L. H. Rugh. The bill states that the company has a right of way of the width of sixty-six feet, with the necessary slopes for protection, near the Hiland avenue bridge; that it is graded for a width of a little more than fifty-five feet, and it is the intention of the company to grade it still further, so as to include the whole sixty-six feet; that the defendant is building a stone wall on property which will be needed for a slope; that this action is an infringement of the rights of the company; that the wall is insufficient, and that irreparable injury will be worked against the compainant. The Court granted an injunction, and fixed Saturday for a hearing.

Notice to Shippers.

Freight rates by the Pennsylvania Rail road, taking effect to day (June 7th), from Pittsburgh:

TO	First class.	Second class	Third class.	Fourth class	Fourth class 20,000 lbs. or over.	Fourth class 30,000 lbs. or over.
Boston.....	$1 60	80c	65c	28 c	25 c	22½c
Providence.....	1 60	80c	65c	28 c	25 c	22½c
New York.....	85	67c	55c	23 c	17½c	16c
Philadelphia..	71	56c	46c	20c	15c	13c
Baltimore	67	52c	43c	18½c	13 c	12c

Specially low rates on fourth class goods to Galveston and Mobile.
C. A. CARPENTER, Agent.

Second Ward School Teachers.

At a regular meeting of the South District School Board, Second ward, held on Tuesday, the following teachers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

Principal—Wm. R. Ford.
Grammar Department—Miss Lide J. Mason, Miss M. J. Thompson.
Medium Department—Miss Anna Curry, Miss Lucy McNeil.
Primary Department—Miss Jennie R. Fowler, Miss M. M. Renwick, Miss Anna Marshall, Miss Bella Barnes.
Writing Teacher—Miss Kate B. Holmes.

It is worthy of remark that this makes the twenty-first successive election of Miss Anna Curry, who has so faithfully performed her duties during the long period of twenty years.

A. O. U. W.

Last evening, at Freeport, Pa., Freeport Lodge, No. 93, was instituted. Past Supreme Master Workman, J. M. McNair; Grand Overseer, Dr. D. N. Riggs; District Deputy Grand Master Workman, George H. Hilderbrand; Past Master Workman, S. I. Osmond; W. H. Cassiday, John Kibbler and other members of the order from this city and Pittsburgh were present. Springdale Lodge, No. 93, of Springdale, Pa., were present in a body.

The members of Harmony Lodge, No. 47, Allegheny, have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: P. M. W., Henry H. Phillips; M. W., John Faulk; G., Wm. M. McCullough; O., Adam Krall; R., John G. Agnew; F., James L. Smith; R., Conrad Hellman; G., Geo. W. Trimble; I. W., Wm. Earlin; O. W., Wm. H. Artzberger; Trustee, John Richards.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Following is the mortuary report of this city for the month of May, as furnished by the Board of Health. Total deaths sixty, of which there were, white 34 males, 23 females, and 3 colored males. The social relations were: Married 17, single 38, widows 4, not stated 1. Nativity: Pittsburgh 32, other parts United States 12, Germany 5, Ireland 6, other foreigners 3, not stated 2 The ages were: Under one year, 15; from 1 to 2, 9; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 4; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3. Causes of death: Measles 3; scarlet fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; diptheria, 1; hooping cough, 1; simple cholera, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; small-pox, 1; cancer of breast, 1; cancer of utterus, 2; tubercular meningitis, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 15; meningitis, 1; softening of brain, 1; abscess of brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; tetanus, 1; heart (disease not specified) 1; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 2; pleurisy, 8; teething, 2; enteritis, 1; diarrhœa, 2; peritonitis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; meiro peritonitis, 1; debility, 1; drowning, 1. Infectious diseases reported for the week ending June 3: Small-pox, 3; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 2. Total 8.

The American Manufacturer.

The following extract from an English letter shows in what estimation the *American Manufacturer* is held in that country as an exponent of our great industrial interests:

THE "AMERICAN MANUFACTURER" WIDELY QUOTED ON THIS SIDE.

Will you allow me to congratulate you upon the steady growth of the hold which the *American Manufacturer* has upon trading authorities in this country. Week by week the trade organs of Great Britain, both metropolitan and provincial, daily, weekly and monthly, are extracting from your pages, and there are few who do not display the usual honorable courtesy and fully acknowledge the authority. I am not now talking of what it is my priviledge to send to you, but what your journalists prepare relative to the varied branches of the mining and metal industries throughout the United States. Probably you have yourself noticed this in your exchanges, and your modesty may have disinclined you to say much about it yourself. But perhaps I may be pardoned for having thus publicly called your attention and the attention of my readers generally to the fact, which should be satisfactory to all of you.

Shooting Affray.

Two brothers named Lawrence and W. Yost were committed to jail yesterday by Justice of the Peace Elsesser, of Shaler township, to await the result of injuries inflicted upon Frederick Sheler, by one of the prisoners, with a revolver. It appears that on Monday night the Yosts, Sheler and John Elder were at a raffle at Joseph Brane's tavern, on the old Butler plank road. In a dance which followed the raffle Lawrence Yost tripped Elder. On their way home Elder came up to Yost and asked him if he would like to trip him again, whereupon Yost struck him, the other brother took a hand, and between them they were giving Elder a severe beating. Sheler then came up and pulled Lawrence Yost off, and they went to tussling. Sheler backed Yost into a fence corner, when Lawrence Yost pulled a pistol out of his pocket and shot Sheler. The bullet entered the abdomen, and Sheler fell over into the gutter. He was picked up and carried to a barn near by, where he lay till Tuesday morning, when he was removed to the house of Mr. Elder, father of John Elder, for whom Sheler worked. The ball had not been found up to last accounts, and the doctor has very slight hopes of his recovery.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

David Edeburn and Calvin C. Edeburn, bankrupts, Mercer county. Petitions for discharge filed and the usual order was made on each for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 9th proximo.

Edward Hall, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolute so far as the claims of Stephen A. Hunter and Mrs. Anna E. Hunter are concerned, and the assignee directed to pay the amounts appropriated respectively.

Burchfield & Paulin, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of Richard Dewhurst for payment of certain rent presented and reported to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Wm. J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property having been confirmed *nisi*, and no exceptions thereto having been made, same was confirmed absolute.

Geo. S. McCartney, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignee's report of the sale of a disputed claim against the First National Bank of Franklin, Pa., presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Benjamin A. Elliott & Co., debtors, Allegheny county. Petition of debtors presented and an order made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer on the 28th instant, to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition in settlement of debts due, the said Register to give the required notice.

Michael Lappe *et al.* vs. steamboat J. S. Mercer; rule on respondent to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense was argued.

John H. Bailey *et al.*, assignees of Carrier Baum, bankrupt, Allegheny county, vs. S. P. Fulton. Motion for an injunction argued in part, and further argument continued to June 8.

THE BAPTISTS.

Twenty seventh Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Association—The Election of Officers—The Sabbath Schools.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association was held at McKeesport June 6, 1876. The meeting was called to order by the President Dr. R. W. Pearson, at ten o'clock. After devotional exercises, Rev. J. D. Herr of New York city preached a very earnest sermon from II. Chron. 19, 1-2 subject "Moral Courage." Several letters from the different churches were presented, the first being that of McKeesport church which gave the Association a most hearty welcome to its church and homes. The morning session, which was well attended, was closed by singing the Doxology. The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30. The remainder of the church letters were presented, showing that a glorious work is being carried on in Western Pennsylvania that shall only have its full fruition in eternity. After applications from churches desiring to join the Association had been received, a short recess was taken.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected, viz.: President, Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson; Clerk, Brother F. J. Rebbeck; Assistant Clerk, Rev. O. P. Hargrave. The session was closed with prayer by Dr. Spratt, of Philadelphia.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Convention was called to order by Captain Shedden, and opened with prayer by Rev. Briston, after which Professor Eaton, the Moderator, took the chair and made an earnest appeal on behalf of the glorious work of Sabbath Schools. An able and very interesting esay was then read by Dr. Peraton, subject: "The aim and methods of the Sunday School teachers," which the Doctor was requested to publish in the *National Baptist*. The above subject was then discussed by Revs. Dr. Spratt, Wrightmour, Bill and Yerkes. The second subject: "Evidences of success ful teaching," the Rev. J. D. Herr, in a witty speech, backed out of his appointment to introduce, by introducing Mr. Perry, of New York City, who spoke on the subject, being followed by remarks from Revs. Wrightmour, Cramer, Pearson, Hudson, Stevens and Herr; also Bros. Blaine, Anderson, Shallenberger and Bown. The meeting was one of the most enjoyable we have attended; the church was full, and all seemed much benefitted by being present. May the Lord give us many such times of refreshing, and much of that spirit of earnestness which we felt there. Rev. Cromer closed the meeting with prayer.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, June 7th, the Sabbath School Convention was called to order by Professor Eaton, at eight o'clock A. M. The election of officers resulted as follows: Moderator, Professor Eaton; Secretary, J. J. Anderson. Committee, Brothers I. H. Sheldon, Wm. Sloss, F. J. Rebbeck. Applications for membership in the convention were then received, following which twenty-eight schools made verbal reports of their prosperity all of which are nobly working for the Master; some of them are reaping the harvest now, while others will wait patiently for the crown of glorious crown of rejoicing they have won. The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday, October 3rd, in the Mount Washington Baptist Church. At nine o'clock the Association was called to order by the President. The committee reported Rochester for the next Association to meet Tuesday, June 7, 1877. Sermon by Rev. Codville, of McKeesport, alternate Rev. J. S. Wrightnour. The Rev. J. A. Snodgrass reported on temperance and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we urge upon Christians everywhere that they labor to detach the temperance question from political partizanship, and strike it as far as possible a question of church polity, that any touching, tasting or handling of the accursed stuff for gain or as a beverage shall be considered a case of discipline.

A report from the Committee on Home Missions by R. C. Morgan was received. Also report from the Committee on the Allegheny Mission Society by Rev. Beck, who made an earnest appeal in behalf of the society. Rev. Huston followed, and urged upon the subscribers the importance of standing good to their promise, reminding them that their promises were made to God. Rev. Cramer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the churches take up a collection the first Sunday in September to liquidate the debt of the Society.

Rev. Haymen reported from the Committee on Education.

The above reports were all received and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

A very interesting Bible study was conducted by Dr. Spratt, Rev. Dr. Beck and Dr. Swain, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. D. Herr, of New York city. Rev. Bliss then made an appeal on behalf of the Centennial fund, having for its object the endowment of Lewistown University. Brother Bown offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, now in session, fully endorse and recommend the firm adherence to the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the grounds on the Sabbath day.

At the afternoon session the President presided. The report of the Committee on *Church Letters* was read by Rev. Wood burn. After discussion, a rising vote of thanks was offered to the kind friends of McKeesport who so generously entertain the ministers and delegates to the association. The session was closed with prayer by the President. The ladies of the Missionary Society held their meeting, at which all the circles reported progress. The ladies are very earnest in this work. The association adjourned 3:45.

THE ZUG'S MILL HOMICIDE

Second Trial of Phillip Murray for the Murder of James White.

The killing of James White, by Phillip Murray, at Zug's mill, on the 11th of September 1874, and the trial and conviction of Murray, in the spring of 1875, will be remembered by our readers. Murray was convicted of murder of the first degree, but the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was ordered. The main error which the higher court found, in the ruling of Judge Ewing, who tried the case, was, in charging the jury, that, threats having been made against the life of the deceased by the defendant the presumption was that the killing was done in pursuance of said threats, and that it devolved on the defence to show that the killing was not so done. The Supreme Court held that this was throwing upon the defense the burden of proving a negative, and the verdict was set aside.

The case came on for second trial, before Judge Collier yesterday, and most of the day was spent in getting a jury. The Commonwealth is represented by Dist. Attorney Montooth and R. J. Powers & Sons, and the defense by Messrs. Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Reardon and R. M. Gibson.

The prisoner, on being arraigned, plead "not guilty," and the examination of witnesses was commenced. The testimony will not vary materially from that adduced on the first trial, although it is said that some of the witnesses for the prosecution have not yet put in an appearance.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Eleven Structures to be Built—Contracts for Masonry Awarded.

The Board of County Commissioners and the County Controller, assisted by the County Engineer, met yesterday to award the contracts for the eleven new bridges, proposals for which were received last week. It was decided to have the superstructures of all the bridges of iron. The cost of the superstructures, if of iron, will be about $7,300, and the aggregate length will amount to six hundred and fifty-six feet. No contracts for the superstructure were awarded yesteiday, but all of them will probably be given out to-day.

For masonry the following contracts were given out: Tarentum bridge, James Clark, at $3 98 per perch; Watts station bridge, James Clark, at $3 49 per perch; bridge at Peter's creek, Meldowan & Owens, at $3 90 per perch; Dawson's, Nos. 1 and 2, William Hazlett, at $3 per perch; Pine creek bridge at Rigby & Allison's, to William Hazlett, at $3 per perch; bridge at Neff's Deer Creek, Teets & McCorkle, at $2 90 per perch; bridge at Kinsock's, on Little Deer Creek, William Hazlett, at $5 per perch; bridge at Lincoln station, in East Deer township, Frederick Weyman, at $3 per perch; bridge at Gregg's, on Robinson's Run, E. W. Callaghan, at $3 50 per perch. The total cost of the masonry will amount to $7,440. The difference between the cost of iron and the wooden structure is $2,940.

TIME LOCK PATENTS.

A Bank Sued for Infringement by the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company—A Warning to Users of the Sargent Time Locks.

A notice was published a few days since announcing the issue of an important Time Lock Patent to the undersigned.

In maintenance of the rights granted to us in said Patent we have brought suit against the Bank of New York for infringement, the officers of said bank having persisted in the use of a Sargent Time Lock after receipt of the circular issued by us on the 24th ultimo, in which we cautioned banks against incurring liability by continuing to use the Sargent Time Lock.

THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING CO.
June 5, 1876. —*New York World.*

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The Gounod Club will give another of their always enjoyable soirees at Library Hall this evening. A splendid programme has been arranged, one of which will be the singing of "Kathleen Mavourneen" by Mrs. Dr. G. W. Spencer. The music for the song has been arranged by Prof. Nichols for full orchestra. Mrs. Spencer is a highly accomplished musician, and her rendition of the beautiful song is said to fully equal that by Miss Cary.

THE EBERHARDT ESTATE.

A Woman Claiming to be the Lawful Widow of Conrad Eberhardt, Deceased, is Found in Germany—She Applies for Letters of Administration—Proceedings in the Orphans' Court.

There is quite an interesting case in the Orphans' Court at present. It came up in the shape of a petition on the part of Mrs. Eva Rosina Eberhardt, of Germany, through her attorney in fact, John G. Woernly, for an order directing the Register to grant letters of administration on the estate of Conrad Eberhardt, deceased.

Mr. Eberhardt came to this country from Germany about thirty years ago, and was actively engaged in business in this vicinity, for more than a quarter of a century. He carried on a brewery on the North side for many years, and amassed considerable wealth. At his death, nearly a year ago, he left a will, devising all his property to his widow, Mrs. Salome Eberhardt, during her life time, and to his children at her death. The petition of Mrs. Eva Rosina Eberhardt sets forth that she is the lawful widow of the said deceased, they having been married in 1843, before Mr. Eberhardt came over to this country. Following is her petition:

To the Hon. W. G. Hawkins, Jr., Judge of the Orphans Court of Allegheny County:

The petition of Eva Rosina Eberhardt, by her attorney in fact, John G. Woernly, respectfully presents: That the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt was lawfully joined in marriage to Conrad Eberhardt, on the 24 day of July, 1843; that the said Conrad Eberhardt died on or about the — day of September, 1875, testate; that in and by his said last will and testament he devised his property to one Salome Eberhardt, who claims to be his widow; that the said Conrad Eberhardt did not name or appoint any person to execute said last will; that the said will was regularly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills for the county of Allegheny, on the — day of September, 1875; that no letters of administration have been issued; that the parties named as devisee and residuary legatees under said will have declined to take any steps toward administering upon said estate.

Your petitioner is informed and believes that the said Conrad Eberhart left a large and valuable estate, consisting of real and personal property; that the amount or value of said estate can only be ascertained and determined by administration, and that her rights as widow aforesaid are unsettled and undetermined for want of administration as aforesaid.

Your petitioner further says that application has been made to the Register aforesaid to issue letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* to some competent and suitable person, but that said Register declines to do so, alleging want of authority to hear and determine the rights of the said Eva Rosina Eberhardt in the premises, or to take testimony therein.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honor issue an order directing the said Register to issue letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* to such person or persons as to him shall seem entitled thereto and suitable therefor.

JOHN G. WOERNLY,
Attorney in fact for Eva Rosina Eberhardt.

The case was argued before Judge Hawkins, on Tuesday, by Hon. John Scott and David Reed, Esq., against, and by W. C. Moreland and Frederick Bute, Esq., for the citation. The counsel for the heirs, under the will, demurred to the jurisdiction of the court, holding that it was discretionary with the Register in such cases whether to grant or refuse letters of administration.

The Court reserved its decision.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

A New Process for the Manufacture of Rails.

It is a well known fact that the Bessemer process is rapidly driving iron rails out of the market; hence the old, worn out rails are becoming a drug in the market, there being no demand for them for rerolling into large iron rails.

An iron rail is composed of three distinct qualities: A hard, dense iron in the head, to give it wearing ability, a ductile iron in the flange or base, to give it elasticity, and a fibrous iron in the web to unite these two distinct qualities. In rerolling the old rails, it has been found necessary to make up the pile iron which the rail is to be rolled, by placing the old rails in the center, and by putting a heavy plate of new iron on the top and bottom of the pile. For this reason the new rail is made up of about one-half of old iron, and one-half of new.

The new process recently patented by Mr. Jacob Reese, of this city, forms the new rail for narrow gauge roads entirely from the old rails, thus utilizing a larger amount of them; and an important feature of the process is, that the relative qualities composing the different sections of the old rails are not disturbed, but transferred to the like sections of the new rail. In the old process the different qualities become all mixed up, to the detriment of the new rail.

Narrow gauge railsare usually made to weigh thirty pounds to the yard, and they have heretofore cost about ten per cent. more to manufacture than rails of sixty pounds, such as are used on standard gauge roads, because a mill can only turn out one half the quantity of thirty pounds that it can of sixty pounds rails. But Mr. Reese, in his process, reverses this order of economy, and is enabled to manufacture narrow gauge rails at ten per cent. less than large rails can be made, thus realizing the cost of narrow guage rails twenty per cent.

This appears to be a very opportune discovery, as the narrow guage railroad enterprise is just assuming a national aspect. Over ten thousand miles of narrow gauge railroads are projected by organized capital, and fully five thousand miles are now running order in the United States. This week marks the opening of a continuous narrow gauge railroad from Buffalo to Philadelphia, and an excursion train was loaded with Centennial visitors.

Many other narrow gauge roads are projected, and Mr. Reese is in daily receipt of inquiries for rails, one of which calls for 2,000 tons of thirty pound rails. The necessary machinery is being constructed, and the rails made by this process will soon be placed on the market.

It is gratifying in these dull times to note new enterprises of any kind, and especially new processes in the manufacture of iron, as this industry has all but ruined Pittsburgh, and has been subject to an unusual degree of depression. We therefore wish Mr. Reese the fullest measure of success in the practical appliation of his new process.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BASE BALL.—At Union Park, yesterday, the Braddocks defeated the Athletics, of Mansfield, O. Score, 15 to 12.

FRANCIS M. KROEBER instituted a suit for slander, came on for second trial, before Judge Collier yesterday, and most of the day was spent in getting a jury. The Commonwealth is represented by Dist. Attorney Montooth and R. J. Powers & Sons, and the defense by Messrs. Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Reardon and R. M. Gibson.

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Suit Against a Trustee.

Mrs. Nannie H. Hamnett filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against John Hay. It is represented that the complainant was appointed administratrix of Edgar G. Hamnett, deceased; that she appointed defendant her trustee, with power of attorney to settle the estate; that she filed her account, showing $22,867 85 in the hands of the defendant, belonging to the estate; that $11,433 93 was legally due Mrs. Lovina Hamnett, mother of deceased, and was paid, and that the remainder, with interest, with the exception of a small amount, is in possession of defendant, he refusing to pay over or account for it. Relief is asked from the Court.

Held for a Felony.

M. L. Mehaffey was examined yesterday, before Alderman Anderson, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Wm. Dunlap. The parties reside at Hite's station, on the West Penn Railroad, and are coal miners. In a recent altercation, the prosecutor alleged, Mehaffey snapped a pistol at him, knocked him down with a club and beat him with a shovel. The accused was held in $1,000 to answer at the present term of court. Mehaffey is one of the three men recently arrested and held for court by Alderman Milliken on a charge of plugging the gas pipe between the Butler county gas well and the iron mills at Milvale.

Boy Detectives.

On Tuesday two boys aged ten years, one a son of Mr. Grubbs, Steward, and the other of Mrs. Kellogg, Matron, of the Allegheny City Home, attended a picnic at Rees' Station, on the West Penn Railroad. While there an old chap named Archy Campbell passed along, and the boys, thinking he was an inmate of the Home and had escaped, followed him to Sharpsburg, nearly four miles, where they pointed him out to a constable and ordered his arrest. The constable took Archy in custody, and, despite his protestations, conveyed him to the Home, where Mr. Campbell was speedily released and the constable went home disgusted at not getting any fee.

The Germans.

There was a meeting last night, at the Central Turner Hall, on Penn avenue, of Turners and Singing Societies, to take action in regard to the celebration of the 4th of July. It was resolved to turn out in the procession with flags and banners, if the same will be permitted; otherwise, they will not turn out at all. A meeting is called for next Sunday night to take further action.

An Appeal to the Public to Aid an Object Within the Reach of All.

We earnestly ask you for help in this crying and seemingly dark hour. In view of the continual demand for money, and also its scarcity, we feel constrained backward in putting our financial embarrassment before the public. But as we want to make this the last appeal, we earnestly beg their indulgence. Brown Chapel is situated on the corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, and inasmuch as it has been in debt for so long, and the public having in an added tax to help us to relieve them it necessary this time to state just the condition of the church. It is ($6,000) six thousand dollars in debt, and it has been all that the members could do to keep the interest paid up on the mortgage. The masses of our people are very poor, and are often out of work for a year. Could they would willingly help themselves, provided they were able. We can assure the public that every one has done his part toward getting the church out of debt, and some are now almost ready to give up, as the debt does not seem to decrease. Our women have worked nobly and are yet willing to do what they can, but even then we can almost see discouragement. Indeed, some of our members have been so earnest in this matter that they have often in a wake upon their beds all night asking God to let the light of success break in upon them. We can assure the public that when they help this people that they help a people who have, and are still trying to do all they can to help themselves. Therefore, in the name of Him who loveth a cheerful giver, we appeal to you on the following plan, viz.: We ask one thousand friends of the cause of Christ to give us one dollar each, which amount will cover the indebtedness of the church. We earnestly believe that the churches of the city at large, and also the friends of the cause of Christ, will not let our church be sold on account of us not being able to pay off its indebtedness. We ask one thousand men, every minister of the gospel to ask his congregation to help us on this plan. And if the ministers and official members of the churches will let us we will have responsible persons to stand at the door of the churches on a certain Sabbath which they may set apart to take the money from those who may help us, and we will report immediately what we may get at the doors of the churches through the papers, and also, if it be required, in the churches.

H. A. MOORE, PASTOR.
MOSES HOWARD,
JAMES BARNES,
HENRY JONES,
HENRY BRUCE,
FRANK JOHNSON,
JOHN RIGLEY,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
DAN. MAGILLARD,
ANDREW QUINN,
Trustees.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Southeast, veering to warmer southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with stationary or falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

The Society of the Army of the James will hold its next meeting at Chicago.

At the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press yesterday, all the officers were re-elected.

Freights are now carried from Boston to Chicago for sixteen to twenty cents per hundred. The old prices were from thirty-five to eighty cents.

The Ohio Falls Car Works at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the largest in the world, have been ordered to be sold next Saturday, under foreclosure of mortgage to secure creditors.

A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says anti-Coolie men continue their demonstrations, demanding the discharge of the Chinese laborers, but, as yet, have committed no violence.

The Morgan steamship Austin struck a snag and sunk in the river twenty-two miles below New Orleans on Tuesday afternoon. She was from Havana, with seven hundred hogshead of sugar and other cargo, valued at $90,000. The cargo was valued at $125,000, and is a total loss, with no insurance.

Three leaders of the recent anti-Coolie movement at Carson, Nevada, were arrested yesterday morning and jailed. Their followers threaten to tear down the jail if they are not released. To-day is the day set for stopping Chinese labor. Trouble is anticipated. The streets are crowded and nothing else is talked of.

The striking quarrymen at Rondout, N. Y., yesterday morning fired the Ulster and Delaware Railroad bridge over Esopus creek, and it was nearly destroyed, making necessary the transfer of passengers at that point. A reward of $2,500 is offered for the detection of the incendiaries. The strikers opposed the railway carrying stone from the quarries.

A gang of counterfeiters having headquarters in and about Mount Vernon, Ill., was broken up Tuesday night by the arrest of six men at Mount Vernon, two at Ashley, Ill., and one at East St. Louis. A considerable amount of bogus fifty cent currency and various implements with which its manufacture were also captured. It is expected that other parties will be arrested and the gang broken up. Those captured at Mount Vernon are coopers and cows. $1 7851 25; and respectable families of that place and vicinity.

President Orton yesterday presented the statement of the Executive Committee to the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ending March 31. The profits were $68,776 in excess of published estimate, making the total surplus April 1, $102,492. The net profits for the current quarter, actual and estimated, were $720,000; dividend on shares of the International Ocean Telegraph Company $125,000; total surplus July 1, proximo, $952,892. After providing for the interest on the bonded debt and sinking fund, a dividend of one per cent. is the per cent. from the net earnings of the present quarter, the surplus shows a balance of $86,693.

The Devious Ways of New Orleans Customs Officers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—William Swan, whose name appears on the Custom House pay-rolls, testified that he never worked in the Custom House, and the name on the roll was a forgery; never received any money from the Custom House.

John A. Walshe testified in regard to statements made by Supervisor Hurst. He said he met Hunt as stated, but did not tell him that I wished to make an arrangement with him similar to that made with Cobb; had never made any arrangement with Cobb; didn't send any telegram to Cobb.

The committee here produced a telegram to Cobb signed "J. A. W." Walshe admitted having sent it; seldom ever signed his full name; has no reason to doubt but that Cobb would know it was from him.

Frank N. Wicker, Collector of Customs at Key West, testified regarding the crooked importation of cigars by Borne Bros.

Special Treasury Agent Kinsella testified concerning four export bonds under which 1,824 barrels of whisky were taken out of a bonded warehouse in 1869, when Steadman was Collector of Internal Revenue; the bonds were afterwards cancelled, and when the reports of the collector at Bone Lorn to which the whisky had been manifested were received, they showed that no such shipments has been made. The same witness stated that in 1868 large cargoes of whisky and tobacco were taken out of bonded warehouses under exportation bonds, and never shipped. These bonds were cancelled and not put in suit.

Mule and Steer.

If you want to see the largest steer and mule in the world, go to No. 363 Liberty street.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps, the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J.

R. V. Pierce, M D.:

DEAR SIR—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." Some of our celebrated singers use it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being a slave, said she was "d—d if I want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully yours,
ATHA B. CROOKS.

7TH&S

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

committee, June 7.—River fell 2 inches. Up—Williams and James Howard.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—River rising; 9 feet on shoals. Arrived and departed—Hillman, Cairo. Departed—Golden Rule and Sherlock, the former last night.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cattle—The market has been firmer and prices 25@50c higher; very best $5 @5 50; good to choice 4 @4 75; medium or good fair quality $4 25@4 62½; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $3 75@4 25; most sales at $4 87½@5 75. Receipts 932 head; sales 985 head.

Hogs—Dull and prices 25c lower; range $8 00@9 00. Receipts 2,772 head.

Sheep—Quiet and prices a shade higher; range $4 @6@6 00. Receipts 5,318 head. Lambs $1 50@4 00.

Cotton.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Market unchanged; middling 11¾c. Savannah—Market dull; middling 11c. Mobile—Market quiet; middling 11c. Charleston—Market quiet; middling 11¾c.

Monster Mule and Steer.

A mule standing 21¾ hands high and a steer weighing 3,115 pounds, can be seen at No. 363 Liberty street.

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